



## NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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#### Issued By

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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MRS. FRANK L. NASON, *National Chairman,  
National Historical Magazine Committee*

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*Mrs. Lawrence Lewis (Eleanor Custis) from a Portrait by Gilbert Stuart*

# The President General's Message

DEAR MEMBERS:

My letters to you seem so inadequate, as I try to pass on to you the inspiration that comes to me from our members far and near, expressing enthusiasm and satisfaction over the selection of Hospital Libraries as our War Project! My heart is filled to bursting as I read these messages and I wish each member of our Society could enjoy them also with me.

If you will ask questions regarding our work, I will endeavor to answer them—through the medium of our Magazine, for the benefit of others who may be troubled by the same problems. There are a few questions regarding our Libraries that I am answering today.

1. Q. Will the Government have the libraries built?

A. They will be constructed by civilian contractors under the supervision of the Corps of Engineers.

2. Q. With so many buildings being abandoned by the Government, is it not possible to conserve some of these materials and use them in these libraries?

A. The cost of demolishing buildings and conveying materials to the site of a library would be very expensive, transportation might be held up and the progress of the work greatly retarded. In addition to this, the libraries are to be constructed of fire-proof materials similar in every way to the hospitals to which each is attached.

3. Q. The Government Agencies have plenty of money. Why do we not let them build the libraries?

A. That same question could well be asked about the war work of all our organizations; Blood Plasma Equipment, Metal Locators, Recreation Centers, aid to the LCI Ships, and other war projects. The Government has to finance the war and build for peace, and if we are able to add comfort and cheer to the drab existence of our hospitalized men—furnish morale-builders, make them feel, through the years ahead, that the Daughters of the American Revolution made these contributions for their peace of mind and comfort of soul, how blessed we are to have a part in this great humanitarian undertaking.

Other agencies have taken over Blood

Plasma Equipment, Recreation Centers, the Seeing-eye Service, Metal Locators, etc. Our Society is fortunate indeed to be in "on the ground-floor" as it were, in regard to the Hospital Libraries, and to have the approval, cooperation and official acceptance by the Government of this project, which will be entirely our own.

4. Q. Where are the books coming from that are to be placed in the libraries?

A. Thousands of books are already on hand with no place to put them. The Government assumes that responsibility, however, though we may contribute books if we so desire. Our sole responsibility is to BUILD the libraries. The Government will furnish them, supply them with books, and operate them.

Priorities have been cleared for three libraries—one in the east, one in the west and one in the central section of the country. Blueprints, pictures and estimates, etc., will be submitted to the Board in October.

At the Dutch Treat Dinner on October 18th, Gen. Kirk and two of his Staff will be present to explain the work in detail and answer your questions.

I could go on indefinitely, but I must remember that others have need of space in our Magazine.

However, there are two other points to mention, as October approaches—October with our Founders' Day—and with our national election looking ahead.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have ever keenly appreciated the opportunities of American citizenship. Good Citizenship has been the theme of many of its activities since its founding. Furthermore, our members have been torch-bearers in projects that carried citizenship ideals to boys and girls of our own land and to those who come from foreign countries.

With our men and women of the armed forces fighting to uphold the ideals of American citizenship it behooves each and every one of us to exercise the rights of the citizen—the franchise—and go to the polls and vote on election day! The great body of women voters, the D. A. R., can play a potent part in thus supporting the candidates and issues in which they truly believe.

Our men are giving their lives today to perpetuate the American Way. What kind of a country do we want our men to return to when the war is over? The freedom, the safety, the continuance of our form of Government depends upon the citizens at home. So let us study the pros and cons of party platforms and candidates so that when election day comes, we may be intelligent, patriotic voters when we cast our ballots.

By a strict determination to do their full duty, the women of the Revolutionary period contributed much to the cause of liberty and to the birth of the new nation. But were those Founding Mothers alive today they would be in step with the marching hosts of women who in the home, the schools, the factories and on the farms proclaim to the world that American women are doing their full part in this crisis.

If you will pardon the personal note, I would tell you of a letter I received today from my son, who is in the European

Theatre of War, in which he said, "Mother, Chris (who is an officer in his outfit) says that Maggie (his wife) is going to join the D. A. R. Society—because with Chris writing so much of this country where we all sprang from, and realizing as never before just what freedom and liberty do mean to a country—and knowing how *we* feel about the D. A. R. and the S. A. R. and what they stand for, she wants to be a part of it all." Isn't that a wonderful tribute to our Society! How thankful we are that they can find those TRUTHS amidst war's tribulations! Oh, yes, our hearts ache for our boys—but who among us would have it otherwise!!! They are fighting a good fight—they are keeping the faith.

With sincere affection, I am, Faithfully,

*May E. Talmadge*



### Death of Member of Advisory Committee

THE President General, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, led the rest of the N.S.D.A.R. in regret over the recent death of Mr. Clarence H. Adams of Denver, for three administrations a member of the Advisory Committee of the Society.

This leading industrialist and banker was interested in the Society primarily through the influence of his late wife the former Eugenia McFarland who died on Sept. 5, 1939.

Mrs. Adams had served the Society as State Regent of Colorado and as Vice President General.

Mr. Adams was a valued member of the Committee and his loss will be deeply felt by his colleagues.

Sympathy is felt also for Mrs. Vaughn, past State Regent of South Dakota, in the death of her husband recently.

Word was received just before going to press of the death of Mrs. Robert H. Gibbs, Ex Vice President General for New York.

Mrs. Gibbs had an excellent record in D.A.R. work and her many friends and associates mourn her passing.



# Artists of Early America

BY VYLLA P. WILSON

THE presence in Washington this summer of two exhibitions of American battle art: "The American Battle Painting—1776-1918" show at the National Gallery of Art and "The Exhibition of American Battle Art" at the Library of Congress emphasize the fact that early American artists were busy in Revolutionary times preserving the scenes and personalities of that great conflict.

In pioneer times men were too busy with building colonial America to give much attention to art. Here and there were artists who did cursory drawings of the colonies before the Revolution.

But they were few and far between and American art, as such, existed mainly among the natives, the Indians and their picturesque and drawings.

Mr. MacGill James and John Walker of the staff of the National Gallery of Art, who edited a striking volume entitled "Great American Paintings," call attention in the book's introduction to the fact that "the creative genius of the New World appeared first in the crafts; the art of painting developed more slowly."

Yet an impulse towards art existed even in those crude times inspired by European painters who from time to time visited these shores.

These visiting artists for the most part devoted their energies to portraiture. Colonial worthies were susceptible to this form of flattery, as it were, as Americans of later date.

It was true then, what Benjamin Haydon said: "Portraiture is one of the staple manufactures of the Empire. Wherever the British settle, wherever they colonize, they carry, and will ever carry, trial by jury, horse-racing and portrait painting."

Perhaps the most notable example of this trend among 18th century British artists was that of the Sharples.

This talented family of artists was led by James Sharples on their American artistic adventure. He had been inspired by Robert Edge Pine, who had come to America some time before and had considerable

success in forming an American collection.

After many adversities James Sharples with his wife Ellen, also an artist, with three small children arrived in the American colonies.

On arriving here he found a notable group of American artists also engaged in the congenial task of painting oil portraits.

That the competition was stiff will be realized by the mere recital of their names. Among them were Gilbert Stuart, Charles Willson Peale, John Trumbull, Adolph Ulric Wertmuller, Edward Savage, Matthew Pratt, John Johnston and others.

The great prize subject was George Washington and he was generous in his sittings granted to artists.

After March, 1797, when George Washington retired to Mount Vernon, satisfied with two terms as President, James Sharples achieved his ambition of several years and was given permission to execute pictures not only of Washington, but also of his wife, Martha.

He took his wife Ellen with him and she is said to have made good use of her opportunities by sitting quietly in a corner and making a water color of George Washington while he posed for her husband.

It is said that later their sons, Felix and James, Jr., became so proficient that they made excellent copies of the work of their parents in regard to George and Martha Washington.

The Sharples, father, mother and sons, painted many Revolutionary notables.

When they returned to England in 1801 they took many of these American paintings with them. An exhibition they gave in Bath shortly after their return was widely attended and much admired.

Among those painted by one or the other of the Sharples were Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. Dolly Madison, Mrs. Thomas Law, step-granddaughter of George Washington, Miss Ellen Curtis, Colonel Aaron Burr, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, DeWitt Clinton and General de Lafayette.

In Independence Hall in Philadelphia

today there hangs a group of pastel portraits of unusual interest, mainly the work of James Sharples and his gifted family.

An early American artist who was born in America in Springfield, Penna., in 1738, and won fame in England, was Benjamin West, whose work had a poetic, imaginative quality.

Benjamin West did portrait painting in New York, Philadelphia, and Lancaster, Penna., before he went to Rome, Italy, 1760, to study there.

In 1763 he went to England, which he made his permanent home.

Under the patronage of King George the third West rose in fame, fortune and achievement.

On the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1792, West became president of the Royal Academy. He never returned to this country, but died in London in 1820.

West never lost interest in the art development of his native land. He had a number of American artists as his special pupils, among them Gilbert Stuart.

West's contemporary fame was won by his paintings in the state room at Windsor Castle, and his huge canvases representing the Progress of Revealed Religion.

Mr. James, however, reminds us "that these flights of fancy and imagination, the first paintings of their kind by an American, are now neglected, and West's enduring reputation is based on his most realistic work, on portraits such as "Colonel Guy Johnson" and on a few historical paintings, the most famous of which are "The Death of Wolfe" and "Penn's Treaty with the Indians."

He was a leader in the then new trend toward historical realism.

Another European artist who found much work in the New World was Favret de Saint Memin, whose portrait engravings are a cross section of statesmen, heroes, patriots and fair ladies of the post-Revolutionary period.

Fortunately many of these originals are preserved in the notable Saint de Memin collection at the Corcoran Gallery of Art. The collection contains more than 800 examples of Saint de Memin's work and many more originals exist in private collection and historical societies throughout the country.

Through these elegant miniature portrait engravings men and women of today

may obtain vivid glimpses of how our ancestors really looked, what they wore. They form a faithful pictorial chronicle of those valorous days that are no more.

Seeking refuge from the terrors of the French Revolution and its aftermath, Saint de Memin and his father came to this country in 1793.

Settling in New York, they earned a not-too-abundant living by the portrait engravings and water colors done by the younger man.

The water colors of Saint Memin are less known but they are exquisite in conception and execution.

The Washington of Saint Memin does not resemble very much the portraits of the Father of His Country by Gilbert Stuart, the Peales and the other artists of that day.

But Saint Memin never met Washington in the flesh as did the others, and had to draw his portrait engraving from a bust of the great man.

Saint Memin did not confine his efforts to New York alone; he was always drawing and painting Virginians, Marylanders, Pennsylvanians, South Carolinians and other post-Revolutionary worthies.

No story of artists of early America would be complete without adequate mention of Gilbert Stuart. He was born in Rhode Island.

But his early art career was in England and Ireland. He was a favorite pupil, as said before, of Benjamin West.

Stuart conceived an overwhelming desire to paint George Washington, whom he greatly admired.

In 1795 he returned to America for this purpose.

His first portrait of Washington was painted in Philadelphia.

Of his Washington portraits he painted many replicas.

Once Stuart said that George Washington was the only person in whose presence he felt embarrassed. He painted many other Revolutionary celebrities.

Stuart painted splendid portraits of women as well.

Among his feminine subjects was Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, the former Eleanor Custis, and Mrs. James Madison, the vivacious Dolly of future White House days.

In her demure gown Mrs. Lewis is most attractive, and one can realize the charm

that has given her a certain place in American history.

One of his finest paintings of a woman is of Mrs. Richard Yates, a grande dame of the Revolutionary period.

That painting is now in the Mellon collection at the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

John Trumbull was not only an artist of early America, but he participated personally in the war for American independence.

Furthermore, he painted historical paintings which record the events of that conflict. He did portraits, too, notably a head and shoulders portrait of Alexander Hamilton.

John Trumbull was born in Connecticut, and he, too, was a pupil of Benjamin West in London after he had served in the Revolution on the staffs of General Washington and Gates.

Congress, in 1817, engaged him to paint four pictures for the Rotunda of the Capitol in Washington. These paintings represented "The Declaration of Independence"; "The Surrender of Burgoyne";

"The Surrender of Cornwallis" and the "Resignation of Washington at Annapolis." He was paid \$32,000 for the work.

John Singleton Copley and Charles Willson Peale were American artists of this period who did their full part in giving Art in America a real start.

Copley thought art in the colonies was regarded only as a trade and longed for more recognition.

The Peales, Charles Willson, Raphael and Rembrandt made a real contribution to portraiture and still life painting.

Another artist remembered for his group painting of the Washington family is Edward Savage. Other work of his is highly regarded. Ralph Earl, another American pupil of Benjamin West, specialized in Connecticut squires, their wives, their farms and their homes.

These are only a few of the artists in early America, of course, but their work is representative of all this group and all who love art should be grateful to them for what they achieved in the field of this time-binder of humanity.



## NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

*Published by the National Society*

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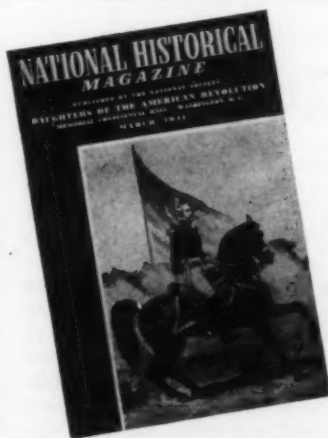
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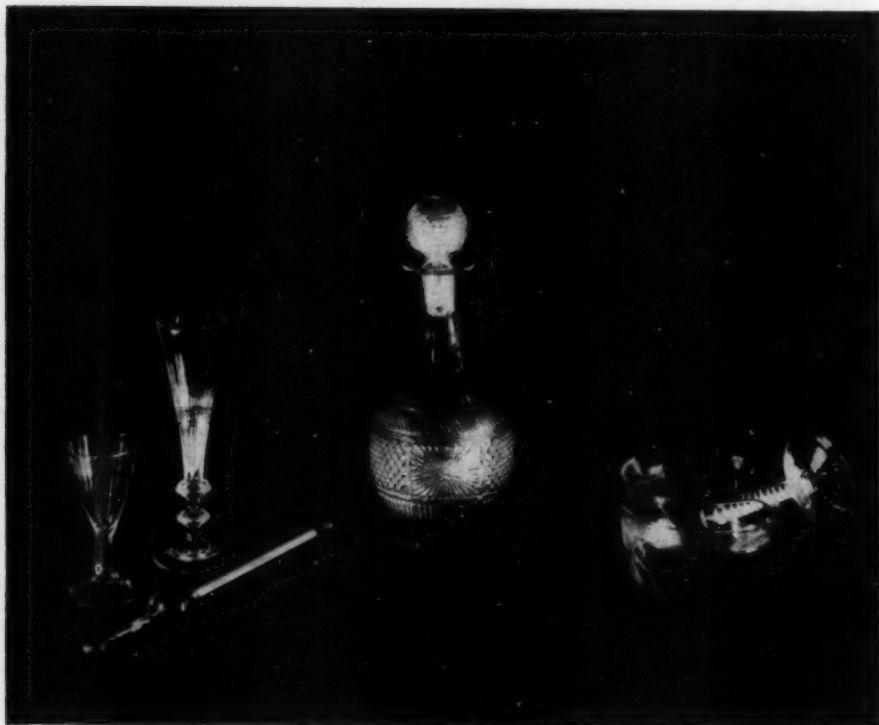
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# Treasures of Our Museum



## Glass from Our Cupboard

BY GLADYS HUNKINS WEBSTER

*Assistant Director of the Museum*

**T**HIRTEEN years before the Mayflower (sides a-bulge with goods and chattels for the proud descendants of their owners) arrived in New England, Jamestown had established a glass house. Here, dating some 3100 years after the earliest glass of Egypt, were made bottles. And so one of the first industrial undertakings in our country was the manufacture of glass. From that day to this, the romantic story of American glass has been in the telling—a story with as many fascinating facets as a cut bowl of Bakewell.

Examples illustrated are representative of our Museum's current Glass Exhibition.

The lipped finger bowl, sometimes called a rinsing bowl, with panel cutting and fine

diamond band, is traditionally Waterford. It is reminiscent of the day when even patrician households could not boast a glass for each kind of wine, hence the custom of "rinsing" between courses. The stem of the wine glass, nicely steadied by a lip of the bowl, could be gracefully twirled.

The cotton stem glass in the bowl may be European, or perhaps made in America by Stiegel, that most colorful dreamer of dreams. Stiegel began his work, in the old tradition, with window glass and bottles. Later he achieved table ware of rare beauty in crystal and color, his blue surpassing in richness and luster the blue of Bristol. Wine glasses he produced in great variety, including cotton stems in the

technique of Bristol and Venice. Threads or narrow ribbons of opaque white glass were placed on a "gathering" of crystal, covered with a "second gathering" of crystal, the three drawn out and twisted together. Thus was fashioned the intriguing spiral of the cotton stem wine in our rinsing bowl.

The plain wine with rimmed foot is rich in tradition, coming from the home of the first Governor of New Hampshire. The champagne is perhaps a Bakewell piece.

Decanters, through the years, have been treasured and beautiful items of the glass maker's art. In early times, before bottles were common commodities, spirits were kept in kegs in the cellar where ample numbers of decanters were filled for graceful dispensing in dining and drawing rooms.

Our blown three mold decanter has a band of diamond diapering with a sunburst, rayed from the center; vertical ribbing below; oblique ribbing above; single, double, and single separating bands. It differs from the English cut-glass prototype in the absence of three collars applied for ease in holding. As Sandwich is considered the factory probably manufacturing the greatest quantity of blown three mold in America, and our decanter follows the de-

scription of a piece made there, we venture to suppose it may be Sandwich.

Blown three mold pitchers were customarily patterned in decanter molds, the top and spout being shaped by hand. Sugar bowls were done in decanter or flip molds, and drinking glasses in the ink-well molds typical of Keene and Coventry. From decanter-stopper-molds were evolved delightful salt-cellar and wee sparking lamps.

The next development in historic glass was pressed ware, made possible, about 1827, by the perfecting of a glass-pressing machine—the first major variation in glass production for nearly 2,000 years.

The American glass story does not yet permit a "Finis," as superlative examples of the art are being produced in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and forty-four.

Donors of illustrated glass: Decanter, State Society, to the New York Room; wine tester, Mrs. Elizabeth Riely, through Mt. Vernon Chapter; champagne glass, Mrs. Joseph Key, Major William Thomas Chapter; cotton stem wine, Mrs. Grace Hayward, Boston Tea Party Chapter; plain wine, Miss Abby Jewett, through Mary Butler Chapter.



## WACs Are All Over The World

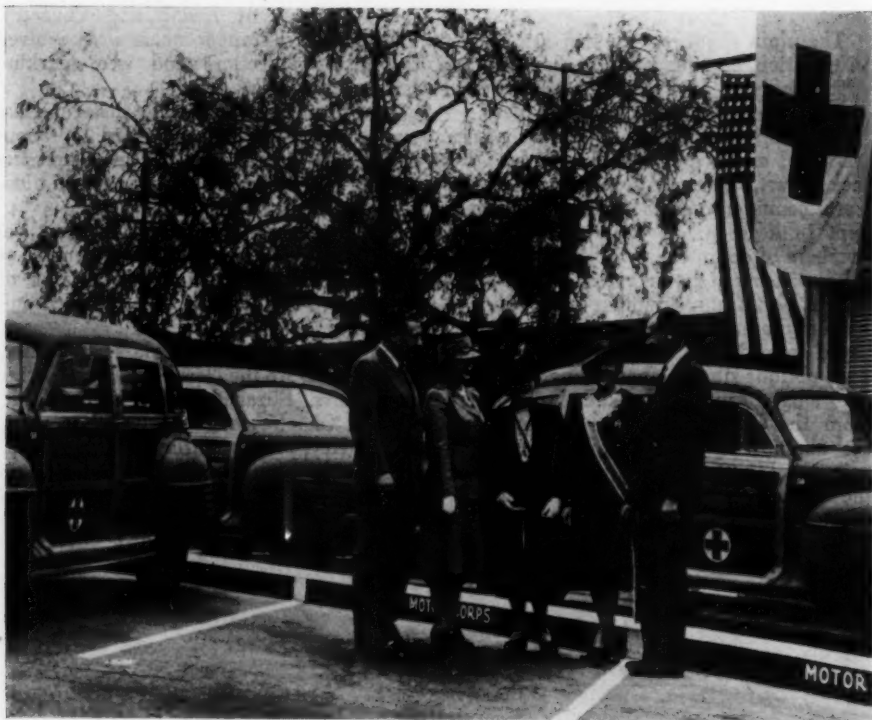
AS non-combatants, members of the Women's Army Corps are with our fighting Army in all theaters of war—on the Normandy Beachhead, in England, North Africa, Italy, New Caledonia, Australia, New Guinea, Hawaii, Egypt, India, and in Labrador—thousands in some areas, in the other places the vanguard of hun-

dreds more to come. They will be welcome.

Writes Pvt. Michaelena J. Cesarano from somewhere in England: "It's an experience no amount of money can buy." And Sgt. Cecile Dunn from somewhere in Africa: "All my life I wanted to travel and see strange sights, and now I am doing just that in the Women's Army Corps."

## Service and Defense

### D. A. R. Presents Three Mobile Blood Plasma Units to the Los Angeles Red Cross Chapter



SCENE AT THE LOS ANGELES PRESENTATION

**W**ITH our mounting casualty lists, due to the Allied invasion of Europe and the steady American advance against Japan in the South Pacific Islands, the Blood Donor Service is vital for the saving of the lives of our boys on the fighting fronts. The gift of a station wagon has been a tremendous help to the Blood Donor Service. The usefulness of these is incalculable.

The three states of Kentucky, New Jersey and Nebraska have each presented a station wagon to the Los Angeles Red Cross Chapter for the use of the Blood Donor Service. At the simplest of ceremonies on Friday, June 9th, at the Los Angeles Red Cross Headquarters at 1200 S. Vermont Street,

Mrs. Frank E. Lee, Junior Past State Regent of California, and now Historian General of the National Society, D. A. R., assisted by Mrs. Charles A. Christin, State Vice-Regent of the California D. A. R., dedicated these three station wagons to the use of the Blood Donor Service. The gift of the three mobile units was accepted by Mr. William T. Sesnon, Jr., Director of the Blood Donor Service. Assisting Mr. Sesnon were Mr. Bowen McCoy, Manager of the Los Angeles Chapter, and Mrs. Mervyn Hope, Volunteer Coordinator at the Center.

The Los Angeles Red Cross Blood Donor Center and the New York Center are the two largest in the United States. The quota of



Los Angeles is nine thousand donations of blood a week, similar to that of New York.

These mobile units are used for two purposes:—first, to transport the staff,—doctors, nurses, etc.,—five days a week to collect blood. The mileage is terrific, for one round trip to San Bernardino, for instance, means at least one hundred and forty miles. The second purpose is a shuttle service, transporting blood donors from Sixth and Broadway in downtown Los Angeles to the Center, at 925 S. Western Avenue, every half hour from 10:30 A. M. to 3:30 P. M. six days a week. These three station wagons average 1,200 miles a month each. They bring in 80 to 100 donors a day. Up to July 13th, 10,571 donors had been brought to the Center by this shuttle service.

These wagons are driven by volunteer men drivers, and many human interest stories could be told about such drivers. One man works on the night shift of a de-

fense plant, and yet drives one of these wagons all day. Another is a taxicab driver on duty six days a week; on the seventh he drives for the Blood Donor Service.

Such devotion should inspire every American civilian to assist in this vitally necessary work. Every citizen physically able should give his blood quota. Our men in the armed forces are pouring out their blood on the altar of American freedom. Each drop shed is a sacrifice in our defense. May we at home be a second line of defense behind our boys on the firing line, and may our blood donations save their lives and bring them home to a grateful America they have defended and preserved.

ESTELLE PORTER CHRISTIN  
(Mrs. Charles A. Christin),  
State Vice-Regent California  
State Society, D. A. R.

## "Two Thousand Miles to Go"

*A Letter from An Engineer Officer in the Southwest Pacific*

"WE won a battle today. It wasn't one of those dashing, glorious fights you see in the movies. It was fought in rain and heat and mud. We took a hill and landing strip and tonight we're another mile nearer Tokyo. I suppose that will be good news to you back home—you who are fighting this war with pencil and paper and typewriter. You who are wrapping bundles and building boxes and loading trains. You've done a good job because you, too, helped win the battle today. It would be good to see what your work has done—smashed tanks and trucks—burned supplies—killed Japs—wrecked planes. The things you've sent out here have done their job, as the men who have come out here have done theirs.

"Yes, we won a victory today, but tonight we aren't cheering. Tonight we are counting our dead. And there are letters to write—letters to wives and mothers and sweethearts. The sort of letters victors always must write—after a victory. 'He was a good soldier and I have been proud to serve with him. He died a hero and his loss. . . .' Tonight we must forget those who love us—and dedicate it to those who must learn to replace love—with memories.

"Today we won a victory—but a battle isn't a war—nor a mile a highway. Tonight we are counting the cost. And it has been high. In exchange for our mile we have given tons of equipment. The precious, priceless stuff with which victories are bought. The bright, shiny weapons which you have sent us have done their job, but many of them lie behind us, wrecked, broken, smashed, used up. For like us, they, too, are expendable.

"We're in new foxholes tonight, preparing for tomorrow. Because tomorrow we are moving on another mile. We'll need new weapons tomorrow—new tractors, new wire, new maps, new nails, new bridges, new hammers. They must travel an extra mile from you to us tomorrow. That makes the figures you write more important—the papers you file more precious. The hour you work tomorrow must have sixty-one minutes in it—because you, too, must pay for today.

"We won a victory today—you and I. And because we worked together we are one mile closer to peace. But today's mile is behind us—and tomorrow we cannot rest.

"There are two thousand miles to go."

—National Defense Committee.



MRS. LEROY FOGG HUSSEY, STATE REGENT, MAINE, AND REP. MARGARET CHASE SMITH

**T**HE Liberty Ship SS James Sullivan, named in honor of a Maine Statesman of the American Revolution, was christened by Mrs. Leroy Fogg Hussey of Augusta, State Regent of the Maine Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, on Thursday, July the 13th, 1944, at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation yard at South Portland, Maine.

Attending the ceremony was Representative Margaret Chase Smith, State and National Officers and members of the Maine Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Leroy F. Hussey, State Regent, presided at the Luncheon when more than two hundred members and friends of the Maine Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, attended the Summer Luncheon at the Eastland Hotel, Portland, Maine, preceding the Launching. Rep. Margaret Chase Smith, the principal speaker, advocated that the Nation adopt some form of compulsory military and physical training for youth after the close of the war. Mrs. Smith paid

tribute to the workers responsible for the record set up at the South Portland yards. Another luncheon speaker was Capt. Andrew A. Sides, President of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation. Greetings were extended by Judge Herbert E. Foster, President of the Maine Society, Sons of the American Revolution; by Miss Laura Carpenter, President of the Children of the American Revolution Society of Maine; by U. S. Representative Robert Hale, Portland; by Mrs. John F. Weinmann of Arkansas, National Vice President Daughters of Colonial Wars; by Miss Grace Ferguson of Kansas; and by Capt. Soren Willeason, U. S. Maritime Commission.

Mrs. Fred C. Morgan of Saco, Past Vice President General, gave a short account of the life of James Sullivan, Revolutionary Patriot and Statesman for whom the Liberty Ship was named.

Maine Chapters donated books for SS James Sullivan.

## Oklahoma War Projects Fund

MRS. EMMA B. KENNEDY, Regent of the Okemah Chapter of Oklahoma, has evolved a unique manner of raising money for the National War Projects Fund. Last spring she gave every member of the chapter a paper plate.

These plates will be decorated with illustrations of the way the members raised the fund and they will tell the story at the first meeting this fall. The Okemah Chapter has been busy all summer on war enterprises. The chapter has taken the name of one navy man to whom to write. The regent sent out a card to each member instructing her the dates on which to write to him so that he will receive a letter every week. This sailor has had rheumatic fever and is in a hospital at Corona, California. He is grateful for the newsy letters from the members of the chapter and has sent several letters to say so.

The Girl Homemakers Club of the Chapter, of which the Regent is chairman, has

been meeting all summer. They studied the birds of the nearby countryside and held programs on the Allied Nations. Each girl has been given an opportunity to be hostess at the meetings and served refreshments.

Mrs. Viola Griffith, County Superintendent of Okfuskee County, has been in charge of the project of printing, composing and mailing a letter from "The Home Folks of Okfuskee County" to the boys in the services. The chapter furnished stationery and stamps during the month of July.

One of the 312 service men from Okemah wrote—"I wish to thank you for the home town news. I really appreciate it, for all of us boys like to know what is going on in our home town. We hardly get any news when we are deep in the jungles and no civilization at all than a few natives, who are very black and can't speak English. So you can imagine what it is like hoping to receive more news from home. I am Plain G. I."



## Otsego Chapter Observes 50th Anniversary

THE 50th anniversary of the Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown, New York, recently was celebrated with a reception and luncheon at Cooper Inn.

Among those attending were Miss Edla Stannard Gibson of Buffalo, State Regent; Miss Lilian Stebbins of Earlville, State Chaplain; Mrs. Dan T. Burke of Utica, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. John Ehle of St. Johnsville, State Registrar; Mrs. George Duffy of Fort Plain, Past State Regent and Past Vice President General; and Mrs. Bertus C. Layren of Oneonta, National Vice Chairman of Junior Membership. Each state official was presented with an old fashioned bouquet of red, white and blue flowers.

Miss Grace Scott Bowen, only living

charter member, was at the guest table. Others at the guest table were the Past Regents, Mrs. David R. Forn, Mrs. Adrian A. Pierson, Mrs. B. G. Johnson, Mrs. Herbert M. Pease, Mrs. Carl H. Johnson, and Mrs. G. H. Rogers. A history of the chapter was read by Mrs. Walter R. Littell, Vice Regent.

Mrs. Clyde S. Becker, Regent, presided. Mrs. W. S. Shriff, Chairman of American Music, presented a program of old fashioned songs by seven members including herself. They wore old-fashioned costumes, and included besides Mrs. Shriff, Mrs. H. G. Woolworth, Mrs. Eugene Becker, Miss Carrie Lippitt, Miss Elizabeth DeLong, Mrs. B. C. Johnson, Mrs. H. H. Wiley, and Mrs. Douglas.

# Channeling Our Thoughts for Postwar Plans

BY VERA M. LUNDQUIST

LET us keep veterans of this war from selling apples on street corners. The more people we can get thinking and planning the better it will be for our whole economic situation. Economists divide the postwar problems into two main divisions, the short-run problems and the long-run problems. Of the short-run problems, the first to be considered is the cancellation of war contracts.

Hardly will the last shot be fired before cancellations will pour out from Washington. Already ten billions in contracts have been cancelled and it is estimated that about \$75 billion worth of war contracts will be in progress when peace comes. If private business is to have the money to meet its reconversion costs, to provide jobs quickly and to get started on its peacetime program, these cancelled contracts must be paid promptly.

In the last war duPont had nine powder contracts when the war ended; their legality was unquestioned. The duPont claim totalled \$24,577,064.00. This claim was not settled until 1921 and then for only \$19,000,000. The Ford Motor Company's claims on tank accounts were not settled until March, 1920.

The over-all picture shows that after the last war the Federal government took an average of three and one-half years to settle war contractors' claims and that it settled them for 13 cents on the dollar. Profits in the last war had enabled business men to set aside funds for the future and contracts outstanding on Armistice Day totalled only \$7,500,000,000 or one-tenth as much as at the present time. Furthermore, the limits imposed on profits in this war have not allowed many industries sufficient surpluses to carry them through a long waiting period.

The Baruch-Hancock Report recommends that there be a Joint Contract Termination Board made up of one legal, one termination, one auditing, one technical and one property disposal officer to expedite payment. If this recommendation is adopted, industry will collect the money promptly to aid in the reconversion expense.

Fortunately, the public now is aware of the disastrous effects on non-payment of cancelled contracts. Legislation is remarkably well advanced for handling this problem.

The second short-run problem in this reestablishment era is the disposition of surplus goods. A guess by an expert (and he says it is only a guess) is that we shall have about \$50,000,000,000 worth of equipment, supplies and materials on hand at the end of the war. That is a big enough amount to have a terrific impact on our economy unless handled intelligently. As an example: If all the shoes we shall have on hand be dumped on the market the shoe industry would be destroyed; likewise the government has on hand a whale of a lot of shirts, ships, airplanes, medical supplies, fabrics, blankets and plumbing supplies. If these surpluses are dumped anywhere in the world they will displace the employment of workers who otherwise would be kept busy making new products. If they are held off the market with the uncertainty of government policy plus the fact that the government has such quantities of materials, it will tend to depress the lines. Surpluses are a sword of Damocles over the heads of business men.

To avoid uncertainty there will need to be an orderly disposition of these surpluses, acceptable to both government and business. William L. Clayton has been appointed as Surplus Property Administrator. He is a capable man. He believes our overseas goods can be disposed of on the ground and he believes in advertising, and orderly market feeding, for disposition of domestic goods so as not to depress the market. Your part here will be to watch legislation on the disposal of surplus property.

The third postwar problem is the disposition of government-owned industrial plants. The government has poured over \$30,000,000,000 into industrial plants and equipment; some of these can be converted to peacetime activities; some are farmyard factories. The government should state its policies on what is to be done with these plants and facilities now in government

hands so that business can go ahead and plan without threat of ruinous competition.

These three problems must be met before business can clear the way for postwar jobs. What are the chances for jobs? No worker needs to be reminded that the worst threat on the postwar horizons is the possible return of mass unemployment.

When peace finally comes there will be about 11 million people under arms and even though we shall have to keep a large standing army, it is safe to say that eight or nine million ex-service men and women will be looking for jobs. War industries will be releasing workers, roughly estimated at about six million. Fortunately, while this shrinking is going on in demand for Army goods there will be a great expansion in the manufacture of civilian goods.

We cite the construction industry as an example of this expansion, since it has no reconversion problems and a million homes a year will be needed for ten years. It is hard to estimate the number of pairs of nylon hose necessary; nylon manufacturers say they can change from making parachute material to hose in a few hours time. But even with these favorable factors we shall have a period of serious unemployment. The Labor Department has worked out a study, comparing the excess labor supply during the reconversion period to the prewar capacity to provide employment. According to this study Michigan will have the most serious problem as there will be sixteen people for every ten jobs; Connecticut will have fifteen people for every ten jobs. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland will have fourteen people for every ten jobs; New York, Virginia and Kentucky, thirteen. Other states will have between twelve and fourteen people for every ten jobs. The question is, What can we do about this?

First, let me urge that no parents or groups of people press for the quick demobilization of service men. Plans are being worked out to demobilize as industry can provide jobs. None of us should beg our Congressmen to see what he can do to get Johnny Jones, or Paula Paulson home. We should explain this situation to parents whenever we hear them talking about getting their boys and girls back home quickly. There should be gradual demobilization and absorption in industry before great

numbers of service men and women are released.

Secondly, let every community begin to plan now for jobs for returning soldiers. In this connection it is interesting to note that about 65% of the largest business firms have postwar plans started; and 60% of our cities have public and private postwar planning committees already functioning.

Most of you, I think, are familiar with the Albert Lea Survey. The citizens here wanted to know what they could do to avoid serious unemployment at the war's end, so they appointed a postwar planning committee to study the situation and to bring in a report. This committee did a thorough job.

In their study they found Albert Lea would have 593 unemployed after the war. Now Albert Lea is working to create jobs for these 593, even organizing Jobs, Inc., financed by local business men.

For those who care to help valuable suggestions are available from the Committee for Economic Development, the United States Chamber, the National Association of Manufacturers and from various trade associations. The Committee for Economic Development has a study, "Markets After the War," which will be helpful in this phase of work and which can be obtained by writing directly to this committee at 285 Madison Avenue, New York.

Creating jobs after the war must necessarily be the concern of private enterprise if our present economic system is to continue. If we are to have full employment we must have about 55,000,000 people at work, and production of about 140 billion dollars. Industry says it can do it and points to the 50 new industries created in the last 50 years, which supplied one-fourth or 25 per cent of all gainful employment in the country before the war.

But industry must be encouraged and at present taxes are the deterrent. If taxes are confiscatory, why should business men, or anyone else, take necessary risks to make more jobs? The Baruch-Hancock Report recommends "preparing now for future action reducing taxes from war to peacetime levels, thereby providing necessary incentive for initiative and enterprise and stimulating employment," and the Report says that lower rates stimulates a high volume of business and a high national in-



come which will yield greater total tax receipts than would high rates which depress business-volume, employment and income. In this Report we read: "Nothing will do more to make for monopoly or to deter the creation of new enterprises than excessively high taxes."

It is not only the spokesmen of business who make this statement. The National Planning Commission, chaired by a business man, William L. Batt, with Robert J. Watt, Labor official, as Vice Chairman, stated recently: "There must be adequate incentive to encourage risk and responsibility. Otherwise dollars saved will not be dollars dared for backing new possibilities for new jobs, opened up by new ideas, nor will the new ideas themselves be forthcoming. We are not satisfied with the past. We want a better future. Individual brains and courage and ability must make this future. All of us can see this clearly." Even Stuart Chase, who frequently knocks the knuckles of business, in his recent book entitled, "Where Is the Money Coming From?" writes: "Help business men, technically and financially, to reconvert their plants. Encourage them to take as much responsibility for employment as they can. Tax allowances may be in order. Offer smaller firms a chance to buy some of the government plants now operated by large corporations."

Right along these lines I should like to cite two instances which came under my personal observation. I was talking to a publisher of a small magazine. She can easily enlarge her magazine and her advertising revenue by adding several salesmen and increasing her promotion considerably. This will make more jobs for printers, paper manufacturers and so on down the line, but she said it was useless to do all this extra work, and take the responsibility, because the present additional taxes would take practically all the profits.

Eric A. Johnston, in his new book "America Unlimited" published April 21st, sums up the question of taxation succinctly when he states that while not an expert on taxes, he is an expert of sorts on job-making. He finds our present taxation system haphazard. It is almost an accidental accumulation of imposts—one tax after another having been added, piecemeal fashion. The whole tax structure needs to be revised.

Taxation, he says, is a terrific power for destruction. We must recognize and become aware also that it can be no less a terrific power for construction. The present tax system must be curbed and reformed to remove barriers to investment and to wholesome business enterprise. There should be a purposeful use of the tax potential by the American people through Congress, to stimulate the capitalist enterprise system. It can be deliberately planned to make jobs, to coax savings and other capital into the active stream of productive investment, to help small business extend itself.

We have learned that as individuals we can not do much, but that together there is power. There are many taxpayers' leagues throughout the country. These groups are studying this problem, and working on it constructively. Join one of these groups for most effectual results.

Now to wrap this whole discussion up into one small package.

Upon cessation of hostilities government should pay promptly the \$75,000,000,000 of cancelled contracts. It should dispose of the \$50,000,000,000 surpluses accumulated for the armed forces in an orderly manner and should make prompt settlement of billions in plants and facilities in its hands. On these three problems we can help by studying legislation affecting them and by writing Congress for action needed by business.

Communities and industries should study their particular problems and begin now to plan on work and means for reemploying returned veterans without laying off other employees. We can help here by serving on postwar planning committees and studying work done by other companies and communities.

Tax policies should be studied and revised. We should have a tax system which will encourage and not impede further development of business enterprise—old and new. Taxes should be levied on average earnings over a number of years rather than on peak earnings in good years. We can help most effectively on this taxation problem by joining local taxpayers' leagues.

NOTE: This timely article is submitted by the National Defense Committee as a part of its program on Bulwarks of Defense.



# Historic Organ in Hope, New Jersey Church

BY HETTIE DEVINNY WAGNER

HOPE, famous in George Washington's day, is located near the center of Warren county, New Jersey, amid wooded hills and fertile valleys. Several old farm houses built early in 1800 are still standing and an old Buttonwood tree located about 1½ miles south of Hope, until cut down a few years ago, helped to make the town well known during the Revolutionary days. The story of the Buttonwood is that on July 26, 1792, George Washington and aides dismounted to rest under its shade before proceeding to where a noon meal had been prepared.

And in Hope we find St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, begun in 1832 and completed in 1839; and here is housed the historic organ.

For many years the church was used during the summer months but not so long ago again returned to its original status of a year round house of worship.

Queen Anne of England, who reigned from 1702 to 1714, actively patronized churches, both in Great Britain and its Dominions. The story is that Queen Anne gave the historic organ, now in Hope church, to Trinity church in New York about 1713. Although details of the circumstances have been lost, it is believed that the Rev. Usal Ogden, second Rector of Trinity, arranged for the transfer of the organ to Hope sometime in 1839 after the installation of a new organ in Trinity church.

The Rev. Usal Ogden, who was the first Rector of the Newton Parish in New Jersey, and preached in private homes in the Hope area, part of his parish, was called to Trinity, New York. But he kept in touch with his friends in Hope, and the Pastor, Rev. J. L. Jacques, who succeeded him. The story is that after the church in Hope was completed in 1839, the Rev. Ogden had this organ sent from New York to Hope.

Despite its age the organ gives excellent music, and at the services its tones roll forth, with the assistance of an organ pumper who stands in full view of the con-

gregation as he works the bellows. New-comers in the parish, especially summer visitors, volunteer to play at the console.

A metal plate, hidden inside the organ, records that Queen Anne gave this instrument to Trinity church, New York. The organ has only one manual and a limited number of stops. Its larger pipes are wooden, but the smaller pipes are made of pewter. The expression shutter behind the grille is in perfect condition although a cloth screen has been torn away during the years. A bit of this cloth shows it is of turkey-red homespun calico.

If this old organ could talk what tales of devotion to the Lord's Service might be told. And stories of young lovers gathered around to sing the old hymns, of sacrifices to pay the preachers and keep up the church property. And Miss Miriam Griffith, National number 248188, of the present generation, is proud that an ancestor, Usal Ogden, made it possible for this ancient church at Hope to enjoy splendid music all these years. Miss Miriam Griffith, whose Revolutionary Ancestor, Lewis Ogden, helped to make this story possible, is a member of Peggy Warne Chapter of Phillipsburg, New Jersey.

## Everybody Likes It

EVEN with highly trained dietitians now commissioned officers and some of the nation's leading food authorities as consultants to the Secretary of War, there has not been a single complaint against the taste and nutritive value of Army bread during the past two and one-half years.

I have tried to make friends by corporeal gifts, but have only made enemies. I never made friends but by spiritual gifts, by severe contentions of friendship, and the burning fire of thought.

—WILLIAM BLAKE, *Jerusalem*.

# Committee Reports

## American Indians Committee

AMERICAN Indian programs are essential in educating Americans of the white race the importance of our first real Americans. The background and history of this fine race of people augmented by up-to-date facts as to their contributions to modern times makes interesting program material. The preservation of their music, folklore and handicrafts are essential and are a part of our American heritage, and we must encourage the Indian to continue in these various fields.

To have real Indians as a program feature is a rare treat to understand them better. There is available, outstanding talent for programs for chapters or special public gatherings, and whenever possible let's make the best of the opportunity. Among great American Indian entertainers, is an outstanding singer, lecturer and dramatist: Chief H-To-Pi, Northern Cheyenne, who contributes much to the understanding of his people. There are other fine American Indians also available. Your national vice chairman, Central Division, upon correspondence, will be happy to give further information to those interested.

If you know any interesting, historical

Indian tales in your state or home locality, type them and send me three copies, in order that the other vice chairman in the program division, may have copies. Indian history is important and interspersed with music makes an outstanding program. Authentic Indian recordings may be obtained at small cost for use on chapter programs, upon detailed correspondence to this division.

A lending library for pictures, programs for chapters, pageants and plays, is being established. If you have any material that you would like to share with others, you may send them to me at Drake Rd., Indian Hill, Rt. 10, Sta. M, Cincinnati 27, Ohio. Mrs. Samuel C. Williams, Johnson City, Tenn., and Mrs. Jas. Vaughn, Castlewood, S. D., are serving as assistants of the program division of this committee.

Let's try to know our American Indians better through education, in order that we may truly be United States.

MISS RAMONA KAISER,  
*National Vice Chairman,  
Central Division, American In-  
dians Committee.*

## Junior American Citizens

DURING the 53rd Continental Congress the Past Presidents General sent in a resolution concerning our J. A. C. Committee that every D. A. R. should consider and help promote—for you passed it unanimously.

*"Whereas, The increase of juvenile delinquency is a cause for alarm and serious thought; and*

*Whereas, the future of the country rests upon the youth of today, and its proper spiritual, mental and physical development; and*

*Whereas, The Junior American Citizens Committee, one of the Committees of the National Society, D. A. R., aims to promote the right kind of youthful citizenship;*

*Resolved, That the National Society D. A. R. in Congress assembled pledge*

itself to help sustain and encourage this Committee of the Junior American Citizens in its splendid efforts.

*Resolved, That the Chapters and individual members cooperate in their respective communities with all responsible civic groups and character building Agencies who are working for the proper development of youth."*

I trust that each one of you will help support the efforts of this Committee; for the training of our youth today will determine our Government of tomorrow.

A National J. A. C. Motto—Banner—Pennant and Song were also adopted last Congress—the Song being dedicated to the National Chairman of 1941-44, Mrs. Asa Foster Harshbarger by the Composers, The General Artemas Ward Club, Hillside

School—and the following prizes awarded by Mrs. Harshbarger:

Barbara Jones, aged 13, winning First Prize (in the 1944 J. A. C. National Poetry Contest) for her Club: The Thomas Edison Club, Washington School, Hempstead, N. Y.

*Songs:* Original Music and Words: Special Prize: "J. A. C. Victory Song"—Junior American Citizens Club of Froebel School, Gary, Indiana (Pottawatomie Chapter); 1st Prize: "Junior American Citizens"—General Artemas Ward Club, Hillside School, Marlborough, Mass.; 2nd: "Junior American Citizens Song"—Thomas Edison Club, Washington School, Hempstead, N. Y.; 3rd: "True to Our J. A. C."—Flying Tigers J. A. C. Club, Dist. 144, Pickrell, Nebraska. Original Words to Familiar Tunes: 1st Prize: (tune: Onward Christian Soldiers)—Americanville Club, Dist. 38, Filley, Nebraska; 2nd: (tune: "Three Blind Mice")—J. A. C. Club, Rm. 24, Woodrow Wilson School #19, Elizabeth, N. J.; 3rd (tie): (tune: "Marines' Hymn")—Lightning P-38 Club, Dist. 144, Pickrell, Nebraska, and (tune: "Mary Had a Little Lamb")—J. A. C. Club, Rm. 21, Woodrow Wilson School, #19, Elizabeth, N. J.; (Honorable Mention: (tune: "America the Beautiful")—George Washington, J. A. C. Club, Dist. 159, De Witt, Nebraska, and (tune: "Caisson Song")—Dwight Eisenhower J. A. C. Club, Marianna Avenue School, Los Angeles, California.)

*Mottoes:* 1st Prize (only): "Justice, Allegiance, Courage—George Washington Club, School 6, Kingston, N. Y.

*Banner Designs:* 1st Prize: Thomas Edison Club, Washington School, Hempstead, N. Y.; 2nd (tie) Thomas Edison Club (above) and J. A. C. Club, Continental School, #3, Elizabeth, N. J.; 3rd: Thomas

Edison Club; Honorable Mention: Lt. Gen. Geo. S. Patton, Jr. Club, Morgan Hill, N. Y.

*Poems:* 1st Prize: "My Pin"—Thomas Edison Club (above); 2nd: "Onward America"—Andrew Jackson J. A. C. Club, Continental School #3, Elizabeth, N. J.; 3rd (tie) "J. A. C."—Thomas Edison Club (above) and "Old Glory"—Franklin Club, Franklin School, Hempstead, N. Y.; Honorable Mention: "Buy Bonds!" and a poem with no title—both from the Franklin Club (above); "A Poem"—The American Eagles J. A. C. Club, Fountain School, Pueblo, Colorado: "We are J. A. C.s," Rm. 21 and "True Americans," Rm. 26, J. A. C. Clubs, Woodrow Wilson School #19, Elizabeth, N. J.)

The prizes this year will be as follows:

To States which show the best *net gain* in J. A. C. Members (in proportion to D. A. R. Membership) or clubs (in proportion to chapters in the State).

Chapters which sponsor the most J. A. C. Members.

Junior Groups which sponsor the most J. A. C. Members.

J. A. C. Clubs (not members) for—

1. Songs—inspirational or peppy, about the J. A. C. Organization. Original words and music or original words to nationwide familiar tunes.
2. Poems—that describe J. A. C. Activities, purposes or ideals.

All entries must be accompanied by name and address of Club—age or grade of children; name and address of sponsor Chapter. Tell all your clubs about these contests.

MAYMIE DARNELL LAMMERS,  
National Chairman,  
Junior American Citizens  
Committee.

## National Defense

LET'S "Say It With Buddy Bags" this Christmas, for Christmas-time is Buddy Bag-time in the language of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Even the past splendid outpouring of Buddy Bags must be surpassed this year as we stand on the threshold of victory. Men in ever-increasing numbers are on the firing line and are filling our hospitals, men desperately in need of our encouragement and love. What will be our share in bringing Christ-

mas to many of these men? The answer should be a very personal one to each Daughter, but it must come from our hearts, and not merely our pocket books.

If a Chapter or State plans to give its bags to a camp, ship, hospital, or embarkation port, contact the commanding officer without fail. He will welcome your cooperation, and then ask for more. He knows how these bags lift morale.

You may wish to send your individual

bags to Mrs. William A Becker or to me. We have literally thousands of hands waiting eagerly for them. So keep the bags, money, and articles pouring in to us in the greatest abundance, for an insatiable war makes enormous demands. If you want to start them on a Christmas journey, they must be received by December 1, though there are 364 other days in the year each waiting for its quota.

Tap the tremendous resources of our Society in each State, Junior members, J. A. C. clubs, Girl Homemakers, C. A. R., Girl Scouts, and the schools. Give them a "hero" in whose honor they may present their bags as a unit; give them vigorous leadership; then give them the vision to see beyond the mere limits of a khaki bag.

Just suppose each Daughter filled a Buddy Bag—not merely a bag, but one that really expressed appreciation. Would you have a fighting man, or a wounded man, open it to find a few "white elephants" stuffed in to salve your conscience? Or would you like to watch his face as he eagerly goes on a hunt for hidden treasure, each intriguing package wrapped in tissue and tied with love and gay ribbon?

Make believe that this particular bag will reach your own boy, and fill it so full

that it will fairly burst its double seams, truly a real treasure trove.

Then, just before you tie the tapes, ever so securely, whisper a prayer for the man receiving it, maybe your own boy, and thank God that, because of him, you are living today in security in the United States of America.

These are your instructions:

Heavy, durable cloth, double seams, double draw strings in the top, generous inside pockets. When completed, will measure 12" by 14".

Fill with:

Testament, pocket size magazine, mystery novel, tooth brush, tooth paste or powder, soap, wash cloth, comb, razor blades, shaving cream, aspirin, foot powder, camphor ice, vaseline, shoe polish and cloth, shoe laces, handkerchief, cards, games, puzzles, buttons, thread, needles, safety pins, writing paper, pencils, hard candy, chewing gum, cigarettes, pass case containing calendar and emery boards, anything else, POSITIVELY no safety matches, breakable bottles or jars.

MRS. ARTHUR C. HOUGHTON,

*Vice Chairman in charge  
of Buddy Bags.*

## Press Relations

WHEN the women's editor of a leading newspaper cites the D. A. R. as an example, when addressing a convention of another organization on effective publicity, that is indeed both a source of gratification and a challenge for the future.

From our large Central Division, we have learned that such is exactly what happened recently in Indiana. But let Mrs. Tooher tell the story. Mrs. Helen Walters Tooher is Publicity Chairman, Indiana Junior Assembly, D. A. R., and Historian, South Bend Branch, A. A. U. W. She writes:

"You will be interested to know that your D. A. R. Press Relations Guide was used as the outline for a talk on the program of the recent Annual Convention of the Indiana Division, American Association of University Women. Miss Kathryn E. Pickett, Women's Editor of the Indianapolis Star, was the speaker on 'Newspaper Publicity' at the business session on the campus

of Indiana University at Bloomington.

"She urged the use of the term 'press relations' in the title of the chairmanship, and acknowledged that she had used the D. A. R. Press Relations Guide for the outline of her speech.

"Remember," she said, 'that the newspapers want your stories. They are glad to use your news, and you, as press relations chairman, have the duty to give it to them. But—your stories must be in the proper form—typed, double-spaced, and with your name and address and telephone number on every story. Then the newspaper can contact you if necessary to get more information, or to check information.'

"Press relations chairmen must live in the future at all times," she emphasized, 'particularly in these times, when space is not so plentiful. Let them know what you are going to have in the way of news way ahead of time, especially when planning

for pictures, so you can fit in with the paper's plans and they with yours,' she said.

"Referring to the idea of the press relations chairman interpreting the work of the organization to the public, she said that the chairman's job is to let the public know what the organization is doing.

"She described the scenes each fall in her office when new press relations chairmen appeared from many organizations. Here she particularly emphasized the importance of being well informed about the

work that one's own society is accomplishing."

Your National Chairman of Press Relations is grateful for the foregoing piece of reporting. She will share with you, occasionally, excerpts from the many letters that she receives, attesting to constructive achievement in the field of D. A. R. Press Relations.

CORNELIA S. O'BRIEN,  
*National Chairman.*

## Conservation Committee

THE Conservation Committee works for the preservation and quality of our nation's most precious assets—human beings and natural resources. Therefore, our work is both important and necessary in wartime as in peace.

Our every subsistence as a nation is dependent upon our God-given natural resources. It is our most solemn duty and privilege to defend them against wanton waste and to assist in their reproduction for future generations. Hence, education for appreciation, care and survival of our natural resources is a logical task for D. A. R., which we can't afford to neglect.

The heavy demands of war upon our nation's sources for wood supply will seriously curtail the future use of wood unless we act promptly to aid in reforestation.

How can we accomplish this? By co-operating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service through State or Regional Forester in a definite plan of tree planting and tree conservation. Start your own D. A. R. forest, add new trees every year and experience the satisfaction of growth. Or, follow the example of our westward trekking pioneers, who planted shelterbelts in the prairie states for protection to themselves and their crops from the ceaseless winds and scorching sun. Shelterbelts are still needed in many states, and thrifty D. A. R.'s will adopt this plan.

Beautification of highways by tree planting is another needed service. This will bring untold satisfaction in a very few years.

Plant a tree each year on your chapter's Organization Day and thus commemorate each anniversary. In memory of each deceased chapter member, plant a tree that her services and yours to your community may continue.

Unfortunately the planting of trees does not insure their survival. Thoughtlessness of travelers and campers has caused the loss by fire of many acres of fine trees. Sabotage in time of war has been committed through the burning of valuable forests. It is difficult to control sabotage, but we can control carelessness by educating the public in fire prevention to stop forest fires. During long dry spells, a cigarette or lighted match tossed carelessly or a camp fire left smoldering, may cause destruction of a great forest.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service asks our aid in fire prevention. We may co-operate through the press by editorials, and through school and youth organizations by definite appeals, by fire prevention essay and poster contests and fire warning markers. Let's practice conservation in the prevention of the needless destruction caused by forest fires.

MRS. NATHAN RUSSELL PATTERSON,  
*National Chairman.*

## Girl Home Makers Committee

THE work of the Girl Home Makers Committee becomes doubly important at this particular time. Not only because it is one of our NATIONAL committees, and is a part of our general program, but

because through this committee we may be able to contact and interest many young girls in the worthwhile everyday things of life.

At our recent Congress, Mr. J. Edgar



Hoover made the following statement, "The arrests of girls last year (1943) over 1941, the last peace time year, increased 130%." Isn't this a shocking statement? We, as devoted Daughters and loyal American women, must accept this as a challenge. We must reach these girls. We must help them; we must teach them that to cook a good meal, to sew a pretty garment, to keep a clean, orderly house can be as interesting and glamorous as any dance hall or any group on a street corner.

If it is not advisable to organize a new Girl Home Makers Club, we may cooperate with the Girl Scouts; Girl Reserves; Camp-fire Girls and 4-H Clubs. Awards of Merit offered as prizes will stimulate much interest and serve as a connecting link with our National Society and cooperate with Home Economics Department in public schools by offering prizes for Cotton Contests and wartime menus.

Our slogan for the next three years is "A Girl Home Makers' Scholarship In Every State." The National Chairman hopes every state will adopt this slogan and make it a reality.

The three contests sponsored for the coming year are:

1. Cotton Dress Contest with the ages 14 to 18 years for eligibility. School cottons and simple afternoon frocks are the types of dress suggested.

2. A Menu Making Contest will be the "Project in Nutrition" for girls between 12 and 18 years. The "yardstick" in simplified form; "the daily eight" and the "basic seven" should be among the materials studied.

3. Scrapbook Contest which should represent a year's record of a girl's interest in her home.

Every state chairman is asked to stimulate interest in the chapters in her state and has been furnished rules and regulations governing each contest. The winners of each contest in each state will be sent to our 1945 Continental Congress to compete for the national awards.

The homes of tomorrow will reflect the work of the Girl Home Makers Committee of today. We must strive to make them the best possible.

RUBY DAVIS BERRY,  
*National Chairman.*

## D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee

**T**HIS Committee came into being as a further development of a citizen training project, when Mrs. Russell William Magna, the President General, visioned the necessity for education of the young women of our country, since students were not studying either American History or Government.

By Resolution of the 43rd Continental Congress, senior girls of four-year accredited Senior High Schools throughout the Country were included in a presentation of good citizenship ideals. These girls would strive to attain the qualities which constitute good citizenship—DEPENDABILITY—SERVICE—LEADERSHIP—PATRIOTISM. At a given time, members of the senior class in each school would select by ballot three outstanding girl citizens. From these the Faculty would select one to become the GOOD CITIZEN of her school.

Each state and the District of Columbia would by a method approved by the State Society, select the GOOD CITIZEN to be

the representative of her state, and be known as the State Pilgrim. These Pilgrims would visit the Nation's Capital and be guests of the National Society for four days.

With the co-operation and approval of the Commissioners of Education, every state and the District of Columbia has taken part in the pilgrimage plan.

State Regents, State Chairmen, Chapter Chairmen, and individual members have taken a keen interest in the promotion of the work, and through their effort success has been achieved.

Pilgrimages were made to Washington, D. C., from 1935 to 1941, inclusive. War conditions necessitated the holding of Congress outside of Washington, so 49 Pilgrims journeyed to Chicago as guests of the National Society, at the Hotel Stevens, in 1942.

1943 and 1944 brought serious traveling conditions. In lieu of the Pilgrimage, each Pilgrim was presented a \$100 Series E War Bond.



Every GOOD CITIZEN is presented with a Certificate of Award, and Good Citizenship pins are available if sponsoring chapter wish to purchase them. The Pilgrim receives her pin as a gift of the National Society.

A record has been made in the form of a brochure, containing the photographs and short sketches of the activities of the 1943 Pilgrims. The National Board of Management has authorized the publication of the 1944 brochure. Copies are sent to National Officers, State Regents, State Chairmen, and one for the file in each state.

This committee affords an opportunity to every member of our Society to take part in encouraging the young women of our land, who are about to enter a field

for higher education, or a business career, to value the privileges of citizenship and the responsibilities which make these privileges possible.

There are approximately 15,000 eligible schools in the United States. Let us look forward to the enrollment of a larger number each year.

Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, National Chairman of the National Defense Committee, said in her message to the 53rd Continental Congress, "THE CONTINUANCE OF OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT DEPENDS UPON ITS CITIZENS."

NELLIE T. GARDNER,  
*National Chairman, D. A. R. Good  
Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee.*



## Business Ability of Early American Women

BY MARTHA BRAY CARSON

ONE hears on all sides that this war is giving American women unlimited opportunity to show business ability. This is quite true. But from the earliest days there has been business ability and leadership among women. Our worthy forebears, the Colonial and Revolutionary women, were not lacking in this ability. It was only that in those new, long ago days, the opportunity did not very frequently arise, but when it did the emergency was successfully met, and in many cases proved to be of enduring and inestimable value. History has left us many examples of executive ability in American women of an early date when little or no thought was given to this subject.

Perhaps one of the most enduring pieces of business forethought by a woman was that of Mrs. Affra Harleston Coming. She was married about 1671, and with her husband came to South Carolina among the first permanent colonists. They took up land in what is now Charleston. Mr. Coming died in 1688. Mrs. Coming became heir to a large estate, and in 1698 she

deeded to the Church seventeen acres (history states) the income from which was to go to the Church.

These lands are on four of Charleston's well-known streets, one of which is Coming. We are told that from then until the present day only two small lots of the seventeen acres have been sold. The property is said to be the most valuable in the City of Charleston. Because of the income from the rents, St. Michael's has always been noted for its charities, also for supporting good schools.

Mary Ball Washington, mother of the greatest leader America has ever had, was a firm leader of her own affairs. It is said that her great son inherited his leadership from her. Her husband, Augustine Washington, died in 1743 leaving her to manage a large plantation alone, which she did successfully, making it yield sufficient income to care for and educate her five children, George, the eldest, being eleven at that time.

(Continued on page 601)

## News Items

### Walhalla Chapter, Walhalla, S. C. Claims Youngest Regent in State and National Society

**W**HEN Lela Hughes Turnbull (Mrs. Roderick Frederick Turnbull), baby member of Walhalla Chapter, assumed the regency on September 13, 1944, she became one of the youngest Regents in the State and National Society.

Mrs. Turnbull was born at Walhalla, S. C., on December 13, 1922 in the thirteenth year of her parents' marriage and was the thirteenth grandchild on the paternal side. The number '13', ever since her birth, has played an interesting role in her life. She became a member of Oconee Society, C. A. R., Walhalla, S. C., at the age of thirteen and later was transferred to the Walhalla Chapter, D. A. R. The date of her membership in the Junior American Legion Auxiliary was on the thirteenth day of the month while the thirteenth date figured again in her transfer to the American Legion Auxiliary.

Walhalla Chapter congratulates itself upon having youthful, talented Lela Hughes Turnbull as its regent. Her father, State Senator-elect Harry R. Hughes, is a veteran of World War I. Today, her husband, brother, and four brothers-in-law are in the Armed Forces; her mother and sister are valued members of Walhalla Chapter, the former having assisted in the Chapter or-



MRS. RODERICK FREDERICK TURNBULL

ganization in 1916; her brother is a member of the S. A. R. while her two-year-old niece is the baby member of Oconee Society, C. A. R.

MAMIE HARRISON JONES, *Past Regent*.

### New Alabama Chapter

**M**RS. T. H. NAPIER, State Regent of Alabama, impressively installed the officers of the newly organized Tristan de Luna Chapter at the Woman's Club in Mobile June 5.

The Tristan de Luna Chapter grew from a group of some of the members of the Mobile Chapter who organized in 1941 as the "Junior Group." There were five who attended the first meeting: Mrs. Max White, Mrs. William C. Sturgeon, Mrs. Clair Goudelock, Miss Mildred Strange and Miss Dorothy Vaughan. Mrs. White was appointed Chairman and served in that capacity until elected Regent of the new Chapter. During the first year the following members were added: Mrs. Y. D. Lott,

Jr., Miss Lois Dresbach, Miss Martha Dumas, Mrs. Mary Virginia Westerfield, Miss Julia Harris, Mrs. Jerome Esnel and Mrs. J. E. Hollman. These were business girls and young matrons and as they found the time of the Chapter's meetings inconvenient, they arranged to have their meetings in the evenings.

Mrs. Carl Smith, then Regent of the Mobile Chapter, met with the Juniors and kept them informed of D. A. R. activities. The membership grew, and Mrs. Edmond de Celle, who succeeded Mrs. Smith as Regent, continued to work with this group, and it was during her administration that the new Chapter was formed.

At the installation meeting, a tea was

given in honor of Mrs. Napier by the three D. A. R. Chapters of Mobile. Assisting in receiving the guests were Mrs. A. S. Mitchell, past State Regent, Mrs. C. F. Rowan, Regent of the Virginia Cavalier Chapter, several State Chairmen, and officers of the newly organized group. Following the program other members of the new Chapter served refreshments.

The following officers will serve for the ensuing year:

Regent—Mrs. Max C. White.

1st Vice Regent—Mrs. Edward C. Marty.

2nd Vice Regent—Mrs. Jerome H. Esnel.

Chaplain—Miss Lois Dresbach.

Rec. Sec.—Miss Martha Dumas.

Corr. Sec.—Mrs. Mary Virginia Westerfield.

Treas.—Mrs. Clair E. Goudelock.

Historian—Mrs. C. Ferrell Pearson, Jr.

Registrar—Miss Dolores C. Marty.

GERTRUDE R. PEARSON

(Mrs. C. F., Jr.),

*Historian, Tristan de Luna Chapter,  
Daughters of the American Revolution.*

## Seven Great Granddaughters in Single Chapter

SEVEN Great Granddaughters have for thirty years been members of the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter of Bloomington, Ill.

They range from sixty to eighty-five years in age and are: Mrs. Effie Worley, Mrs. Clara Watson, Mrs. Grace Moberly, Mrs. Hattie Bolin, Mrs. Maud Hiltz, Mrs. Ethel Heagler and Mrs. Chloe Kirkpatrick.

Sgt. Nathaniel White the great grandfather enlisted at the age of fifteen and served on the German Flats and at Ft. Otsego, N. Y. He is buried in LaFayette, Ind. His father was Captain George White, Jr., who also served in N. Y. and died in Otsego Co., N. Y., 1804.

The grandfather, George White, Sr., was a Patriot and served in what would now be known as Food Conservation; being ward of hogs and hay of Litchfield County, Conn. He died in 1788. This aged man had two sons and five grandsons in the service.

Three other Great Granddaughters of Nathaniel White have been for many years active members of the Rensselaer Ind. Chapter, Mrs. Grace Padgett, Miss Maud Daugherty and Mrs. Avanelle Babcock.

MRS. ETHEL HEAGLER,

*Chairman of Genealogical Records Committee, Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter.*

## Chapter Celebrates Golden Jubilee Year

THE year Nineteen Hundred and Forty-four is being celebrated as the Golden Jubilee Year of Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter of Bloomington, Illinois. Throughout the year, at our meetings, events of our past history will be reviewed.

On Wednesday afternoon, May 3rd, Mrs. Carl Vrooman, daughter of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Honorary President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, entertained members and former members of the chapter and visiting guests at tea. Her home is one of the historic spots in our city, for it was under a big tree on the lawn, where Abraham Lincoln held one of his famous debates. As we wandered through the spacious rooms admiring the prized pictures and treasures of our hostess, our thoughts turned to happy days spent here by our beloved Mrs. Scott. What pleasant memories surged through our minds, for

this home had been the scene of many enjoyable and elaborate receptions for our chapter and distinguished guests.

The anniversary dinner was served at seven o'clock at the Illinois Hotel at beautifully decorated tables. Music was furnished by the Vera Pearl Kemp Ensemble. Mrs. August A. Mercier, Regent, presided and introduced our honor guests. The speakers of the evening were Mrs. J. De Forest Richards, State Regent of Illinois, and Miss Helen McMackin, Vice President General of the National Society. Many other notable state officers were guests.

Excerpts from the history of the chapter follow—

In the fall of 1893, while Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, wife of the Vice President of the United States was vacationing at her Bloomington home, she entertained a group of friends, whom she thought would be

interested in the new organization known as the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She had recently been elected the second President General. The first meeting was held May 3, 1894, at the home of Mrs. Charles A. Parke, when Mrs. Samuel D. Kerfoot, State Regent of Illinois, formally declared us an organized chapter with fourteen charter members.

Our chapter did not go back to the historic past to choose a name. The name chosen, we are proud to bear because we love and honor her as our founder, one of the first Presidents General, a leader with the highest ideals and one who has always held first place in our hearts—Letitia Green Stevenson.

In 1909, Julia Green Scott, sister of Mrs. Stevenson, was elected President General of the National Society. We have the distinction of being the only chapter in the United States to furnish two Presidents General. Mrs. Scott served two terms and her task was a gigantic one—the completion and occupation of the great Memorial Continental Hall.

We have had the wise and efficient guidance of twenty-six regents. Three real daughters and twelve granddaughters belonged to our membership.

Three times we have entertained the Illinois State Conference—in 1898, 1915 and again in 1928 when a special presentation of the Passion Play was given for the five hundred delegates and visitors. Our chapter has furnished two State Vice Regents, Mrs. Sain Welty and Mrs. J. W. Riggs; two State Treasurers, Mrs. H. C. DeMotte and Mrs. Harry Dodge; a State Chaplain, Mrs. B. C. Van Leer, and at the 1944 Conference, Mrs. F. W. Disbrow was elected State Corresponding Secretary.

On May 30, 1913, a bronze tablet containing the names of eleven Revolutionary soldiers was placed in the McLean County Soldiers' and Sailors' monument at Miller Park. The graves of ten of these soldiers have been marked by our chapter.

On May 29, 1918, during the Illinois Centennial celebration, a tablet was placed on the building at the corner of Front and East Streets, commemorating the fact that *here* Abraham Lincoln delivered the famous "Lost Speech." The same year, a tablet was placed in the wall of the Living-

ston building marking the site of Old Phoenix Hall, where Lincoln spoke.

In 1920, the chapter placed a large boulder near Hudson, Illinois, engraved "To mark the last stand of the Pottawatomies in McLean County in 1831."

We joined with the Lincoln Circuit Marking Association in placing markers on the east side of the Courthouse to designate the circuit trail of Abraham Lincoln and to record the fact that *here* Lincoln wrote and gave to Jesse Fell his brief and only autobiography. Also in 1923, we joined in placing a Lincoln marker at the McLean-Woodford County line, near Carlock.

On May 28, 1930, a tablet was placed on the McBarnes Memorial Building to mark the spot where the first court was held in McLean County.

A bronze bust of George Washington was placed in the new Bloomington Federal Building in 1932 and a Washington elm planted on the Illinois Wesleyan campus.

As a part of our fortieth anniversary celebration, we dedicated a tablet in honor of General George Harbord.

At the opening meeting of her regime in 1924, Mrs. Harvey D. Bunnell presented the chapter with the beautiful blue and white flag, officially adopted at the previous National Congress. Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter was the first to have a chapter flag.

In 1925, Constitution Hall was built and through the efforts of Mrs. J. W. Riggs, chapter chairman of the Constitution Hall committee, memorial chairs were purchased for twelve of our members. Our chapter and individual members supported the project with \$5000 in gifts, cash and sale of bonds.

We have been instrumental in bringing to the city Miss Grace Wagner and Madam Amelita Galli Curci for concerts, Lieut. Richard Hobson for a lecture on "The Navy" and the Scribner Collection of Revolutionary War pictures for exhibition at Withers Library.

The Lieut. James Knowles Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution was organized October 11, 1934, with ten charter members. The 1944 state conference was held in Bloomington with Miss Donna Lou Dodge of Bloomington presiding and Miss Mary Jeanette Munce, the organizing and Senior President, was elected Senior State President.

To promote good citizenship among our boys we send one or two to Boys' State each year. Through the good citizenship program started in 1935, one hundred and fifty girls of McLean County have been selected and presented with pins and certificates and entertained by our chapter. Through the years, we have contributed to Kate Duncan Smith School, Tamasee and other approved schools. Through the patriotic education given these boys and girls, is received the incentive not only to serve our country but to spread the ideals and principles of Christian living.

Sixty-five names of our loved ones are on our Honor Roll. Members are active in Red Cross work and are assisting with

the collection and distribution of blood plasma.

As we continue our study of the past and renew our search for interesting and historical material, let us realize that as our forefathers made history for us, so we today are making history for the Youth of Tomorrow. Whether or not that history shall prove to be an inspiration to the future generations is our responsibility.

Remember—it is our duty to record the history of the past, that future generations may profit thereby.

RESSIE HAMILTON WILLS

(Mrs. Robert O.),

*Historian.*

## A Rare Genealogical Sampler

HELEN PLUMB THOMAS

*Regent, Eulalona Chapter, Oregon*

WHILE I was a young girl, I spent a summer with my grandmother, Mrs. Helen Wallace Plumb, of Westfield Mass. In a lower drawer of the spare bedroom bureau, I found the sampler pictured above, and soon after that my grandmother gave it to my father. It contains several dates which have been of aid in establishing the line of descent through Henry Brooks, father of Julia who made it, to Lemuel Brooks, a soldier of the Revolution in Capt. Marvin's Co., Militia Regiments, 1782, Norwalk, Conn.

The sampler is in perfect condition and the work is beautifully done by the little ten-year old Julia. There must have been a strong feeling of family affection to have caused her to embroider the family names and dates on her sampler, rather than birds or flowers. The two houses, and small barn or well-house separated by trees, indicate that she was of a practical nature. She lived to be 95 years old and when I was a baby, was once held in her arms.

There are many attractive samplers being made today. To be of real value the maker's name and age and the date should be on her sampler. If a few of the family names and dates are added there will be another genealogical sampler for the owner's descendants to cherish some day in the future.



THE HISTORIC SAMPLER



## Chapter Granddaughter of Revolutionary Soldier

**L**IMESTONE CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R., Maysville, Ky., is proud to count among its members a "granddaughter" in the person of Mrs. Sallie Marshall Wilkes.

Mrs. Wilkes was born in Mason County, Kentucky on November 24, 1856 and is the daughter of Col. Charles A. Marshall and Phoebe A. Paxton. Col. Marshall raised and commanded the 16th Kentucky Regiment during the Civil War. His father, Capt. Thomas Marshall, of the Revolutionary Army, volunteered at the age of seventeen and served as a private in his father's, Col. Thomas Marshall's, regiment. He was a brother of John

Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, who also served in the Revolution.

Sallie Hughes Marshall married Edmond Wilkes of Salt Lake City, Utah on June 17, 1885. She has two sons: Col. Gilbert Van Buren Wilkes of the U. S. Army and Francis Wilkes. Her husband lived only a few years after their marriage and she returned with her two sons to her old home at Washington, Ky. After the death of her father, mother, and older sister she removed to Maysville, Ky., where she still resides and is a much loved member of the Limestone Chapter.

Alice Taylor Giel.



## Huge Housekeeping Job Done at Army's General Hospitals

**F**AR from the dust of a battlefield fox-hole, G. I. Joe back in an Army general hospital in this country because of a war wound sleeps between smooth, clean sheets, dries on a soft towel smelling laundry fresh and strolls about in a spotless convalescent suit.

It's like Mom used to have when he lay ill with scarlet fever or maybe, the measles. But the aggregate task of keeping the Army's more than sixty general hospitals scattered over the United States in such supplies is that of the average household multiplied thousands of times.

This multiplication gives a big business aspect to the supply departments of these hospitals, now receiving war casualties. Since it was opened eighteen months ago, Oliver General Hospital, Augusta, Georgia, —just one of these hospitals—has been issued over \$3,000,000 worth of supplies. Department stores disposing of \$2,000,000 worth of merchandise annually would be regarded as beyond the Main Street class.

The Medical Department of the Army has its own Supply branch, co-ordinating with the Quartermaster Corps to stock some 6,000 different supply articles in the hospital warehouses for distribution to wards,

clinics, and offices as they are needed.

There are currently in use at Oliver General Hospital approximately 10,000 bed sheets. Such familiar housekeeping stores as towels go in two classes: 5,523 bath towels and 9,886 hand towels in service simultaneously over and above the amount in reserve. Also to be counted are 6,731 pillowcases and 1,411 convalescent suits issued to the wards and carefully accounted for in the hospital's book-keeping system.

Besides these non-expendable supplies—they do not wear out at once and must be accounted for at all times—there are the expendable goods. Among these are paper towels, iodine, drugs, bandages, pencils, and stationery, all of which are used up and seen no more. Oliver General Hospital consumes \$14,000 worth of expendables every four weeks.

Many of the general hospitals have their own laundries as they are situated beyond the reach of the nearest city. A smaller rotating stock of linens is necessary when the quick laundry service of an in-plant facility is available. This has grown to be such an important part of hospital equipment that a Laundry Branch has been set up in the Medical Department of the Army.



## Lydia Darragh

**L**YDIA DARRAGH of Philadelphia, the well known heroine of the Revolution, who risked the safety of herself and her family to give General Washington warning of the intended attack of the British on his army at White Marsh in 1777, was an Irish Quaker.

She was born about 1729 and was the daughter of John Barrington, a "Friend" of Dublin.

William Darragh, born in 1719, was the son of a clergyman. He went into the Barrington family as a tutor and there met Lydia. They were married November 2, 1753 at the Friends Meeting House in Sycamore Alley, Dublin. They came to Philadelphia in 1765 and lived on Second Street below Spruce.

Many years afterward her cousin, Lieut. William Barrington, came to Philadelphia as a trusted member of General Howe's staff. It was at his suggestion that the officers of the British army met at her house to talk over their plans as he vouched for her as a member of the Friends Society and therefore non-militant.

Her husband died June 8, 1783, and she bought April 22, 1786, a house on the west side of Second Street between Market and Chestnut Streets where she resided and kept a shop.

From 1778 onward, many Quakers were disowned by the Society of Friends. They were willing to re-instate them if they would disown their convictions. Some of them had no inclination to apologize and return. They were perfectly satisfied with their course in serving the Americans in civil and military places and felt their Quakerism should not be impeached on this account. They therefore undertook to form a new society which they called The Religious Society of Friends, styled the Free Quakers.—(In reading over the beliefs of this body, I find them to be very liberal in their religion.)

Their first minute book records in February 1781, the central figure, Samuel Wetherell, a minister. With him were prominently associated Timothy Matlock, Clement Biddle, both Colonels in the Revolution and Christopher Marshall, whose diary has been published, and two women, Lydia Darragh and Elizabeth Griscom, with one hundred others. Elizabeth Griscom was the

maiden name of Betsy Ross who made flags for the Continental Army. Is it not strange that a flag made by a descendant of Betsy Ross should be given to the Chapter named after her intimate—Lydia Darragh.

Lydia's son, Charles, served as an ensign in the American Army in the 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment 1778, made a lieutenant the same year. For this breach of discipline he was dismissed at the monthly meeting of Friends 1781.

Lydia Darragh died Dec. 28, 1789, aged 61, and although disowned by the Friends, they permitted her to be buried in their burying ground at Fourth and Arch Streets. She lies in the southeast corner. She left an estate amounting to 1628 lb. 17 s. 9d. She mentioned her son Charles in the will.

### Children:

1. Mary—Born 1754. Died 1759.
2. Charles—Born Nov. 18, 1755. Died June 5, 1801. Not known to have married.
3. Ann—Born Aug. 12, 1757. Died Aug. 17, 1840. Married 3 times. No issue.
4. William—Born 1758. Died in infancy.
5. Lydia—Died in infancy.
6. Mary—Died in infancy.
7. John—Born Dec. 5, 1763. Died July 25, 1821. John Darragh married Margaret Stewart Porter Feb. 7, 1787 Dec. 2, 1769—May 10, 1841.

### Children:

- Lydia Barrington Darragh. Born Dec. 7, 1787. Died June, 1834. m. James Short.
- Alexander Porter Darragh. Born Aug. 26, 1789. Died Jan. 9, 1831. Purser in U.S.N. Died at sea. m. Elizabeth Armistead of Norfolk, Va., who died Nov. 26, 1826. 2 children.
- Ann Darragh. Born Dec. 5, 1791.
- John Darragh. Born Dec. 26, 1793.
- Margaret Darragh. Born Dec. 28, 1795-June 26, 1849.
- Susannah Darragh. Born Jan. 14, 1796-Jan. 21, 1880.
- Eliza Darragh. Born July 16, 1800. Died 1801.
- Eliza Darragh. Born Apr. 24, 1802. Died May 29, 1890, m. John Janvier. Children: Margaret & Julian Janvier reside at Newcastle, Del.
8. William—Born July 23, 1766. Died Dec. 11, 1790.
9. Susannah—Born Dec. 19, 1768. Died Sept. 18, 1792.

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- History of the 7th Regiment of Foot, known as Royal Fusiliers—Capt. William Barrington.

# Historic Lewisburg

BY HENRIETTA TRIMBLE SHAW

LOOKING back across the years, we find that in 1755, almost two hundred years ago, Fort Savannah was erected, at what is now the quaint and beautiful town of Lewisburg, West Virginia. This old fort stood about 100 yards southeast of the present Court House. Before this time, the settlers had had little help from the Commonwealth of Virginia in resisting Indian depredations.

In 1774, Governor Dunmore of Virginia and General Andrew Lewis organized two divisions of an army, to assemble at the mouth of the Great Kanawha River. Governor Dunmore commanded the northern division, going by way of the Shenandoah Valley and Fort Pitt; while General Lewis took his men by way of Greenbrier, stopping at Fort Savannah, then down the Kanawha Valley, stopping at Fort Morris, near Charleston, and then on to what is now Point Pleasant. Some historians say Governor Dunmore's army never reached Point Pleasant, but on October 9, 1774, scouts from Dunmore reached Lewis, at Point Pleasant, and brought the terrifying news of an approaching army of Indians. Just at sunrise on October 10 terrific firing started. Thus began the famous Battle of Point Pleasant, which has long been recognized as the 1st battle of the Revolutionary War.

The Indians, led by Chief Cornstalk, King of the Northern Confederacy, suffered a decisive defeat, while the army of General Lewis sustained a loss of 75 dead and 140 wounded. The terrific loss of the Indians was never ascertained. On May 29, 1778, the last Indian raid of any consequence in the Greenbrier country occurred at Fort Donnally, 10 miles north of Lewisburg.

Lewisburg, the third oldest town in the State, was created by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in October, 1782. The town trustees were: Samuel Lewis, James Reid, Samuel Brown, Andrew Donnally, John Stuart, Archer Mathews, William Ward, and Thomas Edgar. The town was laid out in lots of half an acre each, with convenient streets. It was unlawful to build a house less than 18 x 20 feet, and, in addition, the

house must have a brick or stone chimney.

Lewisburg was originally called Savannah, then Fort Savannah, then Camp Union, and finally Lewisburg, in honor of General Andrew Lewis. Rev. John McCue, who came to Greenbrier in 1783, was the first resident Presbyterian minister in this country, and it was he who organized the first Presbyterian churches west of the mountains.

Old Stone Church, at Lewisburg, so famous in West Virginia history, was built in 1796. It is the oldest church building in this region west of the Alleghenies that has remained in continuous use in its original form. It is built of rough native stone, and one of the many interesting traditions concerning the building is that the sand used in its construction was supplied by devoted loyal women of the congregation, being carried on horseback from Greenbrier River, three miles away, in bags thrown across their saddles. A memorial tablet over the door of the church reflects the spirit of our pioneer ancestors:

"This building was erected in the year 1796, at the expense of a few of the early inhabitants of this land, to commemorate their affection and esteem for the Holy Gospel of Jesus Christ."

Reader

"If you are inclined to applaud their virtues, give God the Glory."

Its heavy walls of native stone are symbolic of the strength with which our pioneering fathers built. An aged colored sexton of the old church, many years ago, said of it: "Just keep it *kivered* and it'll last 'til Judgment Day."

West Virginians, even in the early days when enemies both red and white were making difficult the mere effort of keeping alive, were ever anxious for their children to advance in learning. It is said that the Old Lewisburg Academy was founded in 1810, but there is no record of the exact time. It is on record, however, that Dr.

(Continued on page 594)

# Parliamentary Procedure

"Faction is the excess and abuse of party.—It begins when the first idea of private interest, preferred to public good, gets footing in the heart.—It is always dangerous, yet always contemptible."

—Chenevix.

## OUT OF THE QUESTION BOX

**Question 1.**—Will you please give me the correct meaning of the word "faction," and why, when speaking of "a certain faction" in a group or a club, do we always imply that "the faction" is working out of harmony with the group and are expending their efforts in a destructive way, rather than constructively?

**Answer**—Well, my dear Madam Regent, I would say that you should know the real meaning of that word "faction" for you have had experience. Webster tells us that "A faction is a set or a class of persons: A party, combination, or clique within a state, government, party, or other association;—formerly always, and now generally, with the suggestion of contentiousness, self seeking, or recklessness of the common good." It is true, that when you speak of "a faction," you at once think of "tumult—discord, dissension and dis-unity." If you will stop and think it over, "the faction" nearly always OPPOSES something that has been proposed, and is nearly always designated as "the opposing faction."

It is not always possible to satisfy everybody, much less possible to make everyone happy, but see that you have an up-to-date set of chapter by-laws that are clearly stated and in harmony with your National By-laws, then—outline a program so that you will have "*rotation—in office and in committee work*, so that everybody will be busy, and have a chance to have "the honors" come their way, if they are given the opportunity to show what they can do.

But,—so often—a group is elected, and literally "takes over" the organization, and are returned again and again to office, which is unfair, and this plants the seeds of discontent out of which spring these "opposing factions." I receive letter after letter of complaint, from members who have never been given an opportunity to take office, or do some of the important committee work, because of the "clique in power now," who feel that they know better

than anyone else how "*to run things*."

"They are the older members who have been serving in certain offices for years and they evidently think we newer members are *not* capable of doing a Registrar's or a Treasurer's work, much less the work of a Regent"—And, so I could go on way into the night about this word "faction," but I will say, that at the first signs of "factional feeling"—try to find out what is at the bottom of it all, by digging down deep, and see just what grounds this group has for their feeling of opposition, and of bitterness, oftentimes! Be fair and try to correct the weak points in your programs, and divide the work, and "pass the honors around."

**Question 2.**—We are sending in a set of by-laws for your correction and please note the section that gives the member of this chapter the right to endorse ONE NEW MEMBER EACH YEAR. Is that correct? It seems to me that we are limiting our membership, for I am sure that this would be one way we could hold the number down, and I happen to know that this is what it is intended for. Please give me your opinion.

**Answer**—You are exactly right. That would be one way you could limit the membership of your chapter, and I won't go into that again: I find that chapters *know* what they are doing, when they put this provision in their chapter by-laws, or something equally restrictive, and they hope "to get by" with it,—and they most likely will, until some member comes along—who has become informed—and she "raises the question" (just as you have) and then there is trouble! Don't let them tell you they "didn't know"! If they would read the articles in the D. A. R. Magazine each month on "Parliamentary Procedure" they WOULD KNOW! When your chapter tries to operate under such by-laws (NOT in harmony with National By-laws and Policies), just refer them to page 201 of R. R. O. R.

*Question 3.*—Right along this line of thought comes a letter this morning, from one of the members who says she reads the Article on Parliamentary Procedure each month, "and gains much information from it." Thank you! Her question is—"A quorum in our Executive Board is five. A majority is three. If it were left to the Board alone to vote on names of applicants then three members could decide whether an eligible woman might come into our chapter of fifty members. That does not seem to coincide with the spirit of the National Society to obtain NUMBERS. I understand that it need not be left to the Board but a few leaders who prefer it that way could so handle it and keep out various eligibles. I very much desire an expression from you on that point."

*Answer*—That is exactly why I do not think the "small numbers" that chapters, in general, give as their quorum for Board meetings is consistent with the important business that must be brought before the Board to be decided upon! "THREE MEMBERS," as "a representative body" to act on names of applicants evidently, *as in your own case*, cannot be depended upon, to do the fair and just thing by these applicants no matter how eligible they may be! Chapters should not allow such a procedure to take place! To the woman in whose veins runs the blood of a Revolutionary Patriot, should be given the "God-given Right" to become a member of the N. S. D. A. R. It has long been conceded that chapters may vote, "by a Majority vote," to deny applicants membership *in the chapter* for two reasons; namely—

1. That she is a well-known trouble-maker.
- and 2. That she be morally unfit.

In your case, or where two or three members sitting on a Board have the right to "turn down" the name of an applicant, the By-laws should raise the quorum to "two-thirds of the Executive Board" to defeat a name. And I do not think a Board should take it upon itself to decide the matter off-hand! (Certainly not, without giving serious consideration to the matter, after all kinds of investigation have been made.) Then, if the name is passed to the chapter for final action, I am very sure that any woman, "morally unfit," or who was a "well-known trouble-maker," would not be

voted upon favorably (by a majority vote), by the chapter. Forgive this "parting shot," but it does not make one bit of difference, if the applicant is otherwise eligible, whether she belongs to *your* "stratum of Society" or not!

*Question 4.*—As State Parliamentarian, I would like to have your answer to the following question. After a State election, which must be confirmed at Congress, can an installation of the officers elected (in March) be made? In other words, can we install officers who have not been confirmed by Congress?

*Answer*—When State Societies are holding elections in March they know that the National By-laws require that the State Regent and the State Vice Regent be confirmed (or "installed") at Congress in April. The State Regent and State Vice Regent do not go into office until the close of our Continental Congress. But, if a State Society, holding conference in March want to install the newly elected State officers, with certain elaborate "installation ceremonies" before the adjournment of State Conference, I see no reason why this ceremony could not be held provided it was with the definite "proviso" making the ceremony "subject to act of Congress as outlined in Art. X, Section 1, of our National By-laws." The State Regent would be duly installed by the State Society, to await the final action by the Congress. (Be confirmed.)

*Question 5.*—Will you please answer this question for me? Should a motion always be seconded? We had this happen at our last chapter meeting: A motion was made, but was not *immediately seconded*, and another motion was made and seconded, and each mover claimed that her motion was the pending one.

Which one was correct?

*Answer*—Why the one who made the first motion. When a motion is made, the chair has no right to recognize any one to make a motion until the first motion has been stated by the chair, OR until she has taken proper steps to find out whether anyone wishes to second it, and she has announced that the motion is not seconded. As a general rule, every motion should be seconded and "this is to prevent time being consumed in considering a question that

only one person favors, and consequently little attention is paid to it in routine motions." See R. R. O. R. p. 36—as follows: "When the chair is certain the motion meets with general favor, and yet members are slow about seconding it, she may proceed without waiting for a second."

Yet, any one may make a point of order that the motion has not been seconded, and then the chair is obliged to proceed formally and call for a second. The better way when a motion is not at once seconded, is for the chair to ask, "Is the motion seconded?" In a very large hall the chair should repeat the motion before calling for a second in order that all may hear. After a motion has been made no other motion is in order until the chair has stated the question on this motion, or has declared after a reasonable opportunity has been given for a second, that the motion has not been seconded, or has ruled it out of order.

*Question 6.*—May I ask you to explain your corrections made on our revised set of Chapter By-laws.

1. We elect four Directors besides the regular officers of the chapter, but we did not include the Directors when we named "the officers" serving on the Board. You added the four Directors to the list of officers serving on the Board. Why?

2. We limited the term of office to two years in the following way: No member shall hold the same office more than two successive years, except the Registrar and the Treasurer. You asked, in your corrections, how long the Treasurer and Registrar would serve, asking if their term was not to be limited in any way or was it *for life*?

3. We have also the following provision! No member shall hold any office longer than four successive years, except that the office of Regent may be filled without regard to previous service in other offices. Does this apply in any way to the Registrar or Treasurer, and does this mean that after holding office for four successive years a member is ineligible for any office whatsoever?

*Answer*—(1) You elected the Directors and they "hold office" just as well as other officers. A Director holds a very important office, a much more important one than is held by some who are called officers. I would advise, when your by-laws are corrected for this form to be used:—"The

officers shall consist of Regent, Vice Regent, etc., etc., and Four Directors who shall constitute the Executive Board." Service on the Board is counted as "holding office," whether Directors are called officers or not.

(2) Your by-law allows a member to hold office for four consecutive years provided she does not hold the same office for longer than two years consecutively. After this she is ineligible for one year, to any office, except that of Regent, which may also be held for two consecutive years.

(3) Yes, it does affect the Treasurer or the Registrar. The amendment takes effect the instant it is adopted, and if any of the Directors or officers had held office for the last four years, they would be ineligible for any office except that of Regent.

*Question 7.*—Will you please give me your opinion on the following question and advise me *at once*: If a chapter amends its by-laws and shortens the terms of its officers, does it affect the officers previously elected for a longer term?

*Answer*—Yes, it does. A chapter may amend its by-laws regardless of unexpired terms of any of its officers. The new by-laws go into effect as soon as adopted, unless some provision to the contrary is adopted by the chapter, previous to or simultaneously with, the adoption of the new by-laws. If, for instance, the new by-laws omitted Directors, the moment the new by-laws were adopted the present Directors would be legislated out of office.

*Question 8.*—Will you tell me how to appeal from the chair? I have been told that it takes two members to appeal from the decision of the chair, and I have always understood that it is not at all a wise thing to do, because of causing ill feeling, and might cause a disturbance.

*Answer*—There is certainly no more cause for "ill feeling" when appealing from the chair than there would be in any other case when you differ in opinion from another member in debate. Members have no right to criticize the chair's ruling unless they appeal from her decision to that of the assembly. Robert says the chair is entitled to her opinion as much as any other members, and she must rule in accordance with that opinion. If others differ from her, they should not hesitate to appeal and thus obtain the decision of the assembly.



Appealing relieves the chair from responsibility in the case, throwing it upon the assembly, and therefore an appeal should be welcomed by the chairman. You merely rise, when a decision or ruling is made to which you object, and say, "Madam Regent, I appeal from the decision of the chair." The chair then states the exact point in issue, her ruling thereon, and her reasons for same and says: "Shall the decision of the chair be sustained?" or simply "Shall

the chair be sustained?" The question must always be put *on sustaining the decision of the chair*. The chair may vote on an appeal and if it is a tie vote the chair is sustained.

Please send mail here to St. Louis and do not forget to enclose the proper postage.

Best wishes for a quiet, peaceful summer.

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS

(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),

Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.



## Historic Lewisburg

(Continued from page 590)

John McElhenny, its founder, started his school in 1812. Then, in 1861, it is noted, Miss Sue McElhenny, the founder's daughter, was teaching in the school, until the war between the States caused the school to be closed. The building was used throughout the war as a hospital and barracks. Then, in 1895, the school was known as Lewisburg Female Institute. About this time Lee Military School for boys was established. This school, today known as Greenbrier Military School, has a splendid record and is labeled "The School of Achievement," having the reputation of being one of the leading military schools of the nation.

Throughout the centuries, poets have

sung of the romance of the "Open Road," but the pioneers had only Indian trails. Bison first traveled the track, which later became known as Buffalo Trail. Indians undoubtedly used it in their travels through this section, on war expeditions and on hunting parties. No one knows what white man first walked this trail. At any rate, John and Andrew Lewis found this Buffalo Trail, when, in 1774, Mathew Arbuckle, famous hunter and scout, led General Andrew Lewis and his army to Point Pleasant, blazing the way for what was afterward known as Lewis Trail, which was traveled by pack-horses, traders, hunters, and soldiers from the Ohio River to Lewisburg.



## Attention, Please!

IN order to bring the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE out early it is necessary to observe earlier deadlines for material sent in for publication.

All copy must be received not later than six weeks prior to issues of publication.

That is to say:

All copy for the December issue of the Magazine must be received not later than October 20th.

There can be no exception to this rule and may we ask all who contribute to this Magazine to adhere strictly to it.

Cooperate with us and we will give you a Magazine on time—all the time.

# Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington 6, D. C. Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

GENEALOGICAL research in New England, especially in Massachusetts, is easy because of the wealth of material that has been published.

"A Guide to Massachusetts Local History" by Charles A. Flagg, Library of Congress, D. C.,—1907, is most valuable to those of Massachusetts ancestry. From the "Guide" we quote: "Massachusetts has ever been a leader in intelligent devotion to matters historical and genealogical as shown by her insistence from earliest days on keeping full local records, the painstaking labors of Record commissioners of recent years, the formation of so many county and town historical societies . . . and the printing of genealogies of nearly all the old families.

In the actual preparation of the "Guide" the works in the Library of Congress were first indexed, then the well known collection in the New England Historic Genealogical Society were examined as far as it relates to Massachusetts.

The arrangement of the "Guide" is as follows:

1. General works on the state and its various subdivisions
2. Counties alphabetically with towns alphabetically under each County
3. A local index giving present and obsolete names of localities in each state.

A skeleton map of each county is prefixed which indicates clearly the towns and adjoining towns in other counties. For example:

*Berkshire County* incorporated 1761 from Hampshire County. It originally included towns of Sheffield, Stockbridge, New Marlborough, Egremont and Great Barrington and the following plantations: Ponttoosuck (Pittsfield), New Farmingham (Lanesborough), West Hoosuck (Williamstown), Number 1 (Tyringham), No. 3 (Sandesfield), No. 4 (Becket).

Then follows a list of books and other publications pertaining to each locality with author, date of publication and page.

*Revolutionary Soldiers of Berkshire County.*

*History Berkshire County, Massachusetts, Pumpelly, 1885, Volume 1 page 188-213.*

*Vital Records of Alford in 1850, Norman Lester, 1932 (N.E.H.G.S.)*

*Cheshire, First Baptist Church 1770-1811 copied by R. H. Cook.*

*Cemetery inscriptions from Cheshire 1800-1845*

*Hancock Plantation called Jericho, town organized 1776, set off and part added to New Ashford 1798.*

*Cemetery Inscriptions from "Goodrich Hollow," Hancock, 1791-1899 by R. H. Cook.*

*Middlesex County Woburn Train Band 1640 (Genealogical Quarterly Magazine October 1904, volume 5 page 150. Woburn Burying Ground inscriptions in first burying ground (N E Reg. 1848-49-V.2 V3. Woburn records of births, deaths and marriages 1640-1900 E. F. Johnson 1790, 7 vols.*

*Franklin County, organized 1811, from Hampshire.*

*History of Ct. Valley—Durant—V.2.*

*Soldiers of King Philips War.*

*Records of Marriages in Western Massachusetts 1795-1823.*

*Geo. Sheldon (N. E. Reg. V.52.*

What a saving of time and effort, if every state and county would follow this example set by Massachusetts! It is not too late, even yet. See Mrs. Berger, National Chairman of Genealogical Records Committee about it.

## MILITARY LISTS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA—(Continued from September Magazine)

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Archibald Huston</i> .....	1	5	00
To <i>Thomas Wilson</i> .....	1	10	00
<i>Thomas Bowen</i> .....	2	5	
<i>Joseph Jenkins</i> .....	1	18	
<i>William Hooks</i> .....	1	9	
To <i>Daniel Evins, Richard Shanklin,</i> 32s. each .....	3	4	
To <i>James Hooks</i> .....	1	11	
<i>John Reburn</i> .....		16	
To <i>Archibald Hopkins, John Shanklin,</i> 35s. each .....	3	10	

	l.	s.	d.			l.	s.	d.
To James Fowler		12		To do for five pack saddles do		1		
John Harrison	1	9		To Joseph Lapsley, for one do do			5	
John Shanklin		15		To do for four do			16	
John Gordon	1	15		To Nathaniel Evans for a horse lost				
25s. each		2	10	on the Shawnee expedition, ap-		5		
To Leonard Herren		18		praised to		6	10	
Cornelius Sullivan	1	6		To William Moore, for a horse do		5	10	
Nathaniel Harrison		12		John Guy, for a horse do		7		
To James Thomson, Jacob Roleman,				Robert Gwin, for a horse do				
36s. each	1	12		To Bryan M'Donnell, assignee of				
To David Smith	1	12		Joshua M'Cormack, for a horse		9		
To Robert M'Garey, Henry Downs,				and a mare do		3	15	
26s. each	2	12		To Robert Young for a mare do				
To Joseph Dicton	1	15		To do assignee of Thomas Branner,				
To William Rolestone, William Ross,				for a mare, saddle, bridle, and		10		
22s. each	2	4		bell, do		5	1	
To Robert M'Comey	1			To John Crockett, for provisions, do		2		
William Shanon	1	17		To John Buchanan, for work, horse				
Lieutenant John Hopkins	2	14		hire, and a blanket, do		2		
John M'Cay, serjeant	1	2	8	To John Smith, horse driver, do			9	6
Jonas Friend, do	1	4		To Alexander Hamilton, hire for his		3	17	6
Gideon Harrison		18		mare, do				
Leonard Harring		13		To captain William Preston for his				
To John Harrison, Nathaniel Harri-				pay, and the pay of a company				
son, Thomas Peterson, 18s. each	2	14		of militia, from the first day of				
To Jacob Roleman		16		May to the seventh day of June,				
To John Gordon, John Shanklin, 18s.				1757, inclusive, as per muster-		134	16	4
each	1	16		roll		6	10	
To James Young, James Anderson,				To Loftus Pulton, for a horse		1	15	3
Alexander Craig, and James				Adam Stephenson, for provisions		12	5	
Alexander, 17s. each	3	8		William Armstrong, for do		10	10	
To James Thompson		10		William Burnett, for do		7	6	
To Adam Stevenson, George Watts,				John Kinkade, do				
Thomas Macklemare, and Rob-				To Matthew Patton, assignee of				
ert Trimble, 17s. each	3	8		George Mous, for do		10		
To Robert M'Garey		16		To Alexander Hering, for do		6	12	9
Robert Minnis		15		To Matthew Patton, assignee of				
Robert Cunningham		9		Michael Earhart, for do		15	6	
To Robert M'Comey, John Steven-				To William Carvin, for do		3		
son, James Stevenson, 14s. each	2	2		Robert Rennick, for do		2	8	
To Thomas Spence		9		To William M'Cutchison, assignee of				
John Crevens		11		Patrick Savage, for do		1	12	9
Joseph Dicton		16		To John Miller, for do		6	4	7
To Robert Black, Samuel Hemphill,				Robert Gibson, for do			12	9
8s. each		16		David Moor, for do		2	16	6
To John Shidmore		17		William Wilson, for do		10	15	6
James Shidmore		16		Stephen Wilson, for do		4	12	2
To Archibald Hopkins, Samuel Pat-				John Ramsay, for do		10		
terson, Cornelius Sullivan, 12s.				Robert Looney, for do		3	14	8
each	1	16		Michael Dougherty, for do			14	8
To the executors of James Patton,				John Carlyle, for do		1	15	9
deceased, for Ozabrigs, for In-				Robert Carlyle, for do		1	1	7
dians	4	14	6	Daniel Deniston, for horse hire			13	9
To John Carlyle for a horse im-				John Trimble, for do			15	
pressed, on the Shawnee expedi-				George Skillern, for expresses		2	7	6
tion, and not returned	5	10		Robert Young, for provisions		1	13	3
To James Carlyle, for do	5	2	2	John Robinson, for do			13	
Elizabeth Preston, for provisions	1	2	8	James Clark, for do			16	6
Robert M'Clanahan, for do	1	14		Samuel Wilson, for do		2	9	10
George Robinson, for do		13	4	Thomas Armstrong, for do			19	4
To Peter Wallace for two mares lost				To Elizabeth Preston, for do, and				
on the Shawnee expedition, ap-				horse hire		1	14	8
praised to	14	10		To Joseph Bell, for provisions, and				
To Edward Kenny, for one mare do	7	10		express			11	6
To Bryan M'Donnell, assignee of				To Elijah M'Clanahan, for horse hire		6	7	6
Joshua M'Cormick, for a mare,				To James Bell, an express			11	
a horse, and a pack saddle, do	8	2		Thomas Black, horse hire			5	
To James Greenlee, for a horse and				Joseph Mais			16	4
halter do	6	10	00	Loftus Pullon, do, and provisions		2	10	7
				Captain William Christian		2		

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Lieutenant James Henderson	1			To Robert Armstrong, serjeant		9	
Michael Henderson, serjeant		10	8	To Sampson Sayres, Samuel Bell,			
To Francis Alexander, William Long,				William Hog, William Elliot,			
William Anderson, George Robinson,				Archibald Gikson, 7s. each	2	15	
Hugh Allen, James Robertson,				To William Bell		6	
William Blackwood, Nathaniel				John Trimble		4	
Donlap, James Turk, Robert				John Graham		6	8
Thomson, Anthony Black, John				Joseph Vauhob		4	
Black, Robert Gibson, John							
Finley, James Patterson 8s. each	7	4	00	<b>BIBLE RECORD OF THOMAS BRANCH PALMER</b>			
To John Brown, James Allen, Alexander				In Possession of Dr. J. W. Palmer, 210 N. Irving			
Thompson, 21s. each	3	3		St., Arlington, Va.			
To Samuel Henderson, James Allen,				Corner torn off—Bradley, that is myself, was born			
jun. 14s. each	1	8		May 26th, 1791.			
To John Thomas, John Young, John				Thomas Branch Palmer born in Stonington, Conn.,			
Vance, George Wilson, Robert				Jan. 18th, 1783.			
Gibson, 7s. each	1	15		Ruth Bradley, born July 28, 1788.			
To Dimnick Beret				<i>Children of Thos. B. and Ruth Palmer—</i>			
To Henry Hecks, James Lockart,				Nathaniel Bradley, born Dec. 1st, 1805.			
John Black, Moses Thompson,				Betsey, born May 30, 1807.			
Robert Thompson, George Robert-				Mary Emeline, born Oct. 25, 1809.			
son, John Hutcheson, John Finley,				Daniel Elbert, born Jan. 10th 1812.			
John Finley, jun., Jas. Gillaspey,				Thos. Branch, Jr., born Jan. 15, 1814.			
Jas. Steel, John Davison, Charles				Wm. Johnston, born July 13, 1816.			
Patrick, William Hutchison, John				Charity Maria, born Nov. 13, 1818.			
Long, James Bell, James Gifins,				Infant son, born Jan. 29, 1821.			
William Cunningham, John				Infant son, born June 11, 1822.			
Camble, Jonathan Jones, Hugh				Caroline Ann, born Oct. 10, 1823.			
Allen, Hugh Mackclure, Alex-				Phebe Jane, born June 27th, 1826.			
ander Stewart, 7s. each	8	1		James Montgomery, born Nov. 15, 1827.			
To Major John Brown, for provisions	2	11	9	Jonathan Edwards, born July 13, 1830.			
To James Cull	1			<i>Grandchildren</i>			
To Thomas Robinson, James Bryans,				Mary Jane, daughter of James H. and Betsey			
Abraham Keeny, Abraham				Parker, born Aug. 5, 1826.			
Dunckleberry, Robert Brown,				Martha Emeline, child of Nathaniel B. and Julia			
Thomas Ford, Samuel Ford,				Palmer, born July 29, 1830.			
James Caghey, Thomas Cashaday,				Also Sheldon, their son, born July 8, 1833.			
Jacob Graham, John Davidson,				Thomas Branch Palmer's mother was Ziphora			
7s. each	3	17		Branch.			
To Samuel Norwood, captain		15		<i>(End of sheet 1 of Bible Record.)</i>			
Charles Wilson, lieutenant		17		<i>Marriages</i>			
Ensign Cunningham		6		Thomas Branch Palmer and Ruth Bradley were			
To John Willey, William Hambleton,				married April the Fifteenth, A. D. 1805.			
Robert Hambleton, John Gilmore,				Betsey, daughter of T. B. and R. Palmer married			
Thomas Gilmore, Jacob Cuning-				James Harvey Parker, Oct. 5th, 1825.			
ham, James Simpson, James				Thomas B. Palmer and Jerusha Pettibone married			
Moore, George Croford, Halbart				Jan. 2, 1834.			
McClurr, John Willey, Robert				Wm. A. Champenoir and Mary E. Palmer married			
Willey, James David, Eldad Reed,				Dec. 31, 1838.			
George Gipson, 3s. each	2	5	00	Jerusha Pettibone, born June 1st, 1804.			
To Robert Young, Edward Farses,				<i>Children of T. B. Palmer &amp; Jerusha Pettibone.</i>			
10s. each	1			Samuel Hopkins, born Oct. 13, 1834.			
To Robert Tolford, David Tolford,				Ruth Helen, born July 21st, 1836.			
8s.		16		Eleanor Adeline, born May 31st, 1838.			
To Adam Dickinson, for provisions		2	12	Infant daughter, born Oct. 13, 1840.			
John Smith, major		13		Ruth Jerusha, born March 16, 1842.			
To Peter Looney, serjeant, Benjamin				Harvey Chapman, born June 29th, 1844.			
Hansley, do. 32s. each	3	4		Williston, Pettibone, born August 14th, 184-.			
To John M'Alhaney, Benjamin				James Brewster, born Dec. 14, 1849.			
Davies, Timothy Stoten, John				<i>Deaths</i>			
Putt, Joseph Clerk, John Bell,				Infant son died Feb. 27, 1821.			
John Crockett, Daniel M'Bridge,				Infant son died July 27, 1822.			
James Anon, Gardner Adkins,				Phebe Jane died Aug. 9, 1820.			
John Hughs, John Medley, 24s.				James Montgomery died April 2, 1829.			
each,	14	8		Ruth Palmer, wife of Thos. B. Palmer died March			
To John Montgomery, George Row-				23, 1831.			
land, 7s. each		14		Wm. Johnston Palmer died June 26th, 1937.			
To Jacob Graham, John M'Neal,				Ruth Helen died 10-16-1838.			
Henry Long, William Kerr, 9s.				Infant daughter died Nov. 19, 1840.			
each	1	16					

Thomas B. Palmer died August 28, 1850.

Williston Palmer died July 4th, 1870.

—End of Bible Record—

On a record brought up to date by James Brewster Palmer on Jan. 30th, 1894, and placed with this Bible record are the lines:

Name	Place of Birth	Date of Birth
Thomas Branch Palmer	Stonington, Conn.	Jan. 18th, 1783

Thomas Branch Palmer: Stonington, Conn.

Thomas Branch Palmer's mother was Ziphora Branch.

Note: Because of the notation in the Bible and on this record "Thomas Branch Palmer's mother was Ziphora Branch", it is believed this is the record of his parents' marriage: "1782, May 9 Ichabod Palmer of Stonington and Ziphora Branch of Preston."  
Church Records of Preston—pg. 25, vol. 45, N. E. Hist & Gen.

Register.

## Soldiers of 1812 of Hillsdale County, Michigan

### VIVIAN LYON MOORE

The unidentified clipping which was quoted in the *National Historical Magazine* for July, 1944, regarding the 1812 veterans known to have lived in Hillsdale County, Michigan, was from the *Hillsdale Daily News*. The list, as there given, was sent to the paper in 1940 in an effort to discover further information about the veterans. Since that time I have located a large number of other graves and therefore wish to submit the following revision of the list for any readers who may be interested.

### GRAVES LOCATED

William Adams—buried Wheatland Centre.  
Moses Allen—buried Allen.  
Baltis Argersinger—buried Church's Corners.  
Noah Bacon—buried Jonesville.  
David Bagley—buried North Adams.  
Jonathan Bailey—buried Evergreen, Ransom Twp.  
John Barnes—buried Pease, Wheatland Twp.  
John Barns—buried Methodist Cem., Reading.  
Robert Berry—buried Gleason, (South Reading).  
Chester Bills—buried Moscow Twp.  
Lyman Blackmar—buried Blackmar, Moscow Twp.  
Andrew Brannon—bur. West Reading.  
William Brewster—buried Prattville.  
John Briggs—buried Cambridge Junction, Lenawee County, Mich.  
John Brooks—buried Locust Corners.  
Richard Bryan—buried Divine, Woodbridge Twp.  
Bartlett Bump—buried Maple Grove, Hudson, Lenawee Co., Mich.  
Jeremith Brown—d. Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich.  
Probably buried there.  
David Burroughs—buried South Allen.  
Daniel Campbell—buried Oak Grove, Hillsdale.  
Horace Carbine—buried Woodbridge.  
Jabez Carlisle—buried Lickly's Corners.  
Luman Case—buried Maple Grove, Reading.  
Ira Cass—buried West Reading.  
Elisha Champlin—buried Jonesville.  
Aaron (Arent) Clement—buried Locust Corners.  
John Cole—buried Pittsford.  
Reuben Cole (brother of above)—buried Pittsford.  
Royal Converse—buried East Hill, Osseo.  
Henry Coon—buried Hill, Adams Twp.  
Martin Cortright—buried Bankers.  
John Crandall, Sr.—buried Litchfield.  
Joel Cunningham—buried Locust Corners.  
Jacob Curran—probably buried North Reading beside his wife.

Sanford Curtiss—buried Jonesville, or Johnson, Scipio Twp. There are markers for him in both cemeteries.  
Israel Daniels—buried North Adams.  
Benjamin Depue—buried Kirby, Adams Twp.  
Joseph Divine, Sr.—buried Divine, Woodbridge Twp.  
Michael Donovan—buried North Adams.  
William Duryea—buried East Hill, Osseo.  
Luther Edson—probably buried Allegan Co., Mich., beside his wife.  
Enoch Ewing—buried Woodbridge Twp.  
Peter Failing—buried East Hill, Osseo.  
Micajah Fairfield—buried Oak Grove, Hillsdale.  
Amos J. Fassett—buried Lakeview, Hillsdale.  
Paul Fifield—buried Divine, Woodbridge Twp.  
George Fitzsimmons—buried Methodist Cem., Reading.  
Stephen Fenton—buried Calvary, Hudson, Lenawee Co., Mich.  
Daniel Foster—buried Locust Corners.  
Raphael Fowler—buried Jonesville.  
Archer Galloway—buried North Reading.  
Jeremiah Gates—buried Church's Corners.  
Stillman George—buried Allen.  
Bennet Gowdy—buried North Adams. Removed there from abandoned cemetery in Sec. 12, Adams Twp.  
Welcome Graham—buried Aldrich, Somerset Twp.  
Pardon Hart—buried Willits, Cambria Twp.  
James Halleck—buried Church's Corners.  
David Hendee—buried Somerset Centre.  
Asa Hewitt—buried Divine, Woodbridge Twp.  
Thester Taylor Holbrook—buried Saratoga, Litchfield Twp.  
James Holcomb—buried West Reading.  
Luke Prince Hopkins—buried Pease, Wheatland Twp.  
Phineas Howard—buried Allen.  
David Jackson—buried North Adams.  
Anson Jackson—buried Wheatland Centre.  
Stephen Knapp—buried Wheatland Twp.  
Erastus Lake—buried Lake School, Branch County, Mich.  
James Lancaster—buried Oak Grove, Hillsdale.  
Jeremiah Kinney—buried Kirby, Adams Twp.  
Matthew Mallery—buried Methodist Cem., Reading.  
Jesse Maxson—buried Maple Grove, Hudson, Lenawee Co., Mich.  
Malcolm McKercher—buried Blackmar, Moscow Twp.  
James Meek—buried North Reading.  
Loyal Merriman—buried North Reading. No marker.  
John Mills—buried Mt. Hope, Litchfield. Removed from old cemetery at Litchfield.



Garret Morford—buried Blackmar, Moscow Twp.  
 Roland Nimocks—buried at or near Clinton, Mich.  
 John Norris—buried Wyllys, Cambria Twp.  
 Alexander Odren—buried West Reading.  
 James Olds—probably buried Jonesville.  
 John Osborn—buried Maple Grove, Hudson, Lenawee Co., Mich.  
 Cyrus Patterson—buried Woodbridge Twp.  
 Zachariah Palmer—buried Aldrich, Somerset Twp.  
 John Perrin—buried Pittsford.  
 Roswell Pettibone—buried South Allen.  
 Oliver Cromwell Pope—buried Jacksonville.  
 Samuel Purchase—buried Locust Corners.  
 King H. Quence—buried Camden.  
 Reuben Randolph—buried Randolph, Moscow Twp.  
 Hubbell Ransom—buried Jonesville.  
 John Rickerd—buried Pease, Wheatland Twp.  
 Samuel F. Rush—buried Locust Corners.  
 Isaiah Robison—buried Oak Grove, Hillsdale.  
 Daniel Rowley, Jr.—buried Blackmar, Moscow Twp.  
 Thomas Rumsey—buried East Hill, Osseo.  
 Salmon Sharp—buried at or near Kniffen, Iowa.  
 David Smith—buried Lickly's Corners.  
 Jesse Smith—buried Maple Grove, Hudson, Lenawee Co., Mich.  
 Samuel Sprague—buried Lickly's Corners.  
 James Stewart—buried Willits, Cambria Twp.  
 Bennajah Stone—buried South Allen.  
 Jacob Stuck—buried Pittsford.  
 Joseph Sturdevant—buried Wyllys, Cambria Twp.  
 Robert Blaine Sutton—buried Oak Grove, Hillsdale.  
 Jacob Teachout—buried Maple Grove, Jefferson Twp.  
 Asa Towns—buried South Allen.  
 John I. Van Vlack—buried Divine, Woodbridge Twp.  
 Aaron Van Vleet, Sr.—buried Pease, Wheatland Twp.  
 Samuel Van Fleet—buried Maple Grove, Hudson, Lenawee Co., Mich.  
 John Voorhis—buried Wheatland Centre.  
 Samuel Wadsworth—buried Locust Corners.  
 Elihu Warner—buried Maple Grove, Reading.

### Hillsdale County, Michigan, Daughters of Revolutionary Soldiers

Hannah (Wynn) Neale Fairfield—buried Oak Grove, Hillsdale. dau. Lt. Minor Wynn, Fauquier Co., Va., Militia. (Va. Mil. in Rev.)  
 Lydia (French) Fuller—grave not located. dau. John French, who served in the Revolution and was twice taken captive by Indians. (Hillsdale Co. Hist.)  
 Lois (Olds) Jones—buried Jonesville. dau. Daniel Olds, Pvt. & Sgt. in Conn. Pensioner. (U. S. Pens. Rec.)  
 Virginia (Newkirk) Lamb—grave not located. dau. Tunis Newkirk of Va., who transported military supplies for Continental Army. (Fam. Rec.)  
 Belinda (Dewey) Lombard—buried South Allen. dau. Samuel Dewey, Vt. & N. Y. Troops. Pensioner. (U. S. Pens. Rec.)  
 Caroline (Seelye) Loomis—buried Pittsford Twp. dau. Bradley Loomis, Ensign, Conn. (Conn. Archives, XII.) (Conn. Adj't-Gen.)  
 Achsah (Hoisington) Maples—grave not located. dau. Verlina Hoisington, Vt. Mil., & privateer.

Ethni Warriner—buried Jonesville.  
 Roderick Wells—buried North Adams.  
 Benjamin Wells—buried South Allen.  
 James Westcott—buried Pease, Wheatland Twp.  
 Wesley Whipple—buried Oak Grove, Hillsdale.  
 James Wilson—buried Willits, Cambria Twp.  
 Daniel Wisner—buried Moscow.  
 Elkanah Wood—buried Wheatland Centre.  
 Freeman Wood—buried Church's Corners.  
 Birdseye Woodruff—buried Morgan, Cambria Twp.  
 Orren Anderson—buried East Hill, Osseo. No marker.  
 William Hall—buried Powers, near Ray, Indiana.  
 Benaiah Jones, III—buried Texas.  
 Theron B. Seely—buried East Hill, Osseo.  
 Chester Hunt—buried Randolph, Moscow Twp.  
 Israel Loomis—buried Pittsford Twp.  
 Abraham Smith—buried Kirby, Adams Twp.

NOTE: The grave of Moses Allen was marked by Ann Gridley Chapter, D. A. R., as that of the county's first settler, and by the U. S. D. of 1812.

### GRAVES NOT LOCATED

Ira Barnes of Cambria Twp.  
 Daniel Bradt of Reading Twp.  
 John Clark, Sr., of Hillsdale.  
 Job Comstock of Wheatland Twp.  
 Thomas Cresson of Jefferson Twp.  
 James Duell of Pittsford Twp.  
 John Figger of Reading Twp.  
 Cornelius Fuller of Woodbridge Twp.  
 Benjamin Hewitt of Woodbridge Twp.  
 Stephen Howe of Fayette and Woodbridge Twp.  
 Nathan Ingraham of Hillsdale.  
 Jeremiah Morenus of Reading Twp.  
 Cornelius Palmer of Somerset Twp.  
 Philo Roberts of Hillsdale.  
 Samuel Stewart of Camden Twp.  
 James Wisner of Scipio Twp.  
 James Young of Reading Twp.  
 William Hall of Hillsdale Co.

NOTE: I wish to express my indebtedness to Mrs. Lynn T. Miller of Ithaca, Mich., who furnished me with a list of Hillsdale Co. veterans in the Index of Awards of N. Y.

Pensioner. (U. S. Pens. Rec.)  
 Emeline (Wilbur) Marsh—buried Cambria. dau. Joseph Wilbur, N. Y. (N. Y. in Rev.) (N. S. D. A. R. Recs.)  
 Penelope (Jones) Nicholson—grave not located. Probably unmarked, beside that of her son, Ambrose, in Jonesville. dau. Benaiah Jones II, Conn. (Conn. Adj't-Gen.)  
 Carolina (Jones) Olds—probably buried in Texas, where she died. dau. Benaiah Jones II, Conn. (Conn. Adj't-Gen.)  
 Jane (Newkirk) Pratt—buried Oak Grove, Hillsdale. dau. Tunis Newkirk. (See under Virginia (Newkirk) Lamb.)  
 Joan (Root) Ingersoll—buried Doty, Ransom Twp. dau. Isaac Root, Mass. (Mass. Soldiers & Sailors.)  
 Lucinda (Washburn Wight)—buried Jonesville. dau. Emory Washburn, a Rev. Sol. (Fam. Rec.)  
 Lucinda (Graham) Eggleston—buried Litchfield. dau. William Graham, N. H. (N. H. Rev. Rolls, 1,739.)

Achsah (Sears) Ranney—buried South Allen. dau. Paul Sears, Mass. (Mass. Soldiers & Sailors.)

Elizabeth (Briggs) Hadley—buried Mt. Hope, Litchfield. dau. Seth Briggs, Mass. (N. S. D. A. R. Recs.)

Elizabeth (Sevea) Post—grave not located. dau. Nathaniel Sevea. (Hillsdale Co. Hist.)

Lovina (Colson) Pratt—buried Oak Grove, Hillsdale. dau. Christopher Colson, Mass. (U. S. Pens. Rec.)

Bethany (Fuller) Wood—buried Church's Corners. dau. John Wood, Mass. (Mass. Soldiers & Sailors.) (Fam. Rec.)

Lois (Stanley) Olds—buried Jonesville. dau. Jeremiah Stanley, Lt. (Heitman's Register.)

Mary (Webb) Larrabee—grave not located. Probably buried in Branch Co. dau. Capt. Nathaniel Webb, 4th Conn. (Conn. in Rev.) (Heitman's Register.)

Two of the above graves have been marked by Ann Gridley Chapter, D. A. R., those of Lois (Olds) Jones and Hannah (Wynn) Fairfield.

## QUERIES

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. We cannot "keep queries on file until space is available." Only those queries conforming to above requirements will be published.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published.

**J-'44 Hemmingway.**—Wish parentage of Isreal Hemmingway, born about 1770, in Massachusetts. Married Charity Hay of Stoneham, Massachusetts, 1794. Mrs. Christine M. Bruce, R.F.D. 1, Tilton, New Hampshire.

**J-'44 (a) Coppock.**—Wanted any history and data of Aaron and Miriam (Short) Coppock of Chester County, Pennsylvania, whose daughter Miriam married before 1732 Richard Jones, Sr.

**(b) Hunnicutt-Wyke.**—Any information of the Quaker, Robert Hunnicutt and wife Margaret Wyke whose daughter Huldah married Francis Newby of North Carolina in 1723. Huldah came to North Carolina from Virginia. Mrs. George E. Hineman, P. O. Box 386, Dighton, Kansas.

**J-'44 (a) McChesney.**—Wanted, father and sons of John McChesney, Captain William Hendrick's Company. Died September 22, 1822.

**(b) McChedney.**—Line of David, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. J. G. Falck, 1181 24th Street, Ogden, Utah.

**J-'44 (a) Laub.**—Want information and names of parents and grandparents of Susanna Laub born near Bath, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1822, married Charles Siegfried May 21, 1840. Moved to Hancock County, Illinois, in 1857. Had the following brothers and sisters: George Harri-

son (1830-1905) Peter, Samuel, Henry, Christena, Caroline who married Jonas Harmon. All were born and lived in vicinity of Bath, Pennsylvania.

**(b) Faust.**—Want names of parents and information concerning ancestry of Elizabeth Faust (Foust) born February 12, 1792, died October 30, 1875, who married Abraham Siegfried, about 1810; lived near Bath, Pennsylvania. Mary H. Siegfried, Denver, Illinois.

**J-'44 Buckingham-Gladman.**—Wanted the names of children of William Buckingham and Margaret Gladman married August 29, 1778, Baltimore City and County; name of parents William Buckingham and Margaret Gladman, data as to place and dates of births and deaths. Mrs. D. Dorsey Wolf, 132 Abbottsford Road, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**J-'44 (a) Treagle.**—I would like to correspond with descendants of Christopher Treagle married 1734 Mary Rowles; Nancy Treagle (Treagail) married 1785 John Merryman; Stephen Treagle married 1778 Orphah Hooper. Dates from records of St. Pauls Parish, Baltimore. A Stephen Treagle on 1778 tax lists, Ohio Co., W. Va.

**(b) James Treagle** married 1796 Mary Pitcher; William Treagle married 1782 Amy Kirby; Mary Treagle married 1791 Ephraim Wilson; all residents of Maryland. Elizabeth Wright, Fairmont, Nebraska.

**J-'44 (a) Terrell-Foster.**—Timothy Terrell married Elizabeth Foster. When and where were Timothy and Elizabeth born, married, died? Who were his and her parents, and residence? Robert Terrell, son of Timothy, born 1697 New Kent County, Virginia, married Mary Foster, died 1786, Orange County, Virginia. Want marriage, birth, death (dates and places), parentage of Mary Foster. Want any Terrell and Foster data.

**(b) Moore-Terrell.**—Ann Terrell Moore, daughter Robert Terrell, above, had children: Robert, Bernard, Francis, William, Alexander. Whom, when and where did Ann marry? When and where were her children born? Whom did each marry and where reside? When and where was Ann born, died? Want any data of Ann Terrell Moore, her husband and children. Were these children Revolutionary soldiers? Mrs. J. V. Hardcastle, Route 1, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

**J-'44 (a) Bressley-Boyer.**—Wanted birth and marriage dates of Nicholas Bressler (he died Center County, Pennsylvania) who came to Schuylers County, Pennsylvania, in 1749 (?) with his father George Simon Bressler (also lived in Berk County) and dates of birth and ancestry of his wife Elizabeth Boyer, with names and dates of children. Give Boyer War service.

**(b) Tannyhill-Davis.**—Ancestry wanted of John Tannyhill, born November 1792, died 1862, probably of Blair County, Pennsylvania, and of his wife Maria Davis. She died about 1844. Give children with dates. A daughter, Maryann, died Fostoria, Pennsylvania. Give Revolutionary service of these lines. Mrs. J. A. Reynolds, 608 Lincoln, Wayne, Nebraska.

**J-'44 (a) Kenner-Burgan.**—Any information concerning these families that will lead to Revolutionary service will be greatly appreciated. James Burgan Kenner lived in Hancock, Maryland and tradition has it that he went there from Virginia.

**(b) Fleming-Haymond.**—Would like infor-

mation concerning Fleming and Haymond families who lived in Virginia during Revolutionary War times. Mrs. George W. Pierce, 714 Carson Street, Muncie, Indiana.

**J-'44 (a) Ruth-Job.**—Hugh Ruth was born April 1, 1808; married Nancy Job, born probably in southwest Green County, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1815. They lived subsequently in Washington County, Pennsylvania. Would like to learn where Hugh was born and who were his mother, Jennie's, parents. Who were Nancy's parents? Hugh's father was Thomas. When and where born? Possibly Thomas came from Maryland.

**(b) Funk-Ayers.**—Joseph Funk, born March 24, 1816, married Peninnah Ayers, who died about July 3, 1850, and is buried in country churchyard near Jacksonville, northwest Green County, Pennsylvania. When and where was she born? Who

were her parents? Joseph's father was John, born January 7, 1778, in Philadelphia. He had brother George. Who were their parents? Mrs. S. E. Moody, Lamont, Fremont County, Idaho.

**J-'44 (a) Baird.**—Parentage and data of Robert E., born November 11, 1818, Nancy Chappell, 1821, Maryann, married in 1838 to — McCall. Lived in Franklin County, Georgia, 1830-1865 or later. Thought to be others in family. Robert was Justice of Peace 1849-56.

**(b) Pledger.**—Parentage and data of Murrell Pledger and wife Elizabeth — to whom were born: (twins) Joseph and Mary Mash Pledger, December 1792, William Mash 1795 and Elizabeth Thomas 1797. Murrell sold books and had school or academy in Elbert County, Georgia. Said to have come from South Carolina. Mary Alice Hamm, 1121 Lennon Way, San Jose, 10, California.



## Business Ability of Early American Women

(Continued from page 583)

Another leader among Colonial business women was Eliza Lucas of South Carolina. When a girl she introduced the indigo plant and experimented with it until it became of great commercial value. In 1754, it is said, there were more than 200,000 pounds exported to England and just before the Revolution more than one million pounds were exported.

Mrs. Elizabeth Timothy, of Charleston, was the first woman in the world to publish a newspaper. The name of the paper was the *South Carolina Gazette*, and was published in 1774. Two other women to publish papers were Mrs. Clementine Rand, who at the death of her husband in 1773, took over the *Williamsburg (Virginia) Gazette*. She was also elected by the House of Burgesses to succeed her husband as public printer. The other woman to edit a paper was Mrs. Caroline Gilmer, who edited the *Rose Bud*, in 1853, in Charleston. It was the first publication in America for very small children.

Women were not thought of as leaders or business women during the early years of our Nation, yet they were in a marked degree. Many, like Mary Ball Washington,

were widows with small children and large land-holdings. The plantation homes over which these women of this period presided, were indeed training schools in what would now be termed domestic science, textile arts schools and so on, with the housewife the entire faculty. Their homes were also manufacturing plants for soaps, candles, dyes, medicines and many other necessities. In addition, they were the spiritual, mental and physical leaders of their families and servants. With the advent of the Revolutionary War these women turned discoverers, inventors and investigators in hunting out and utilizing hidden resources. They excelled themselves in the matter of providing clothes—however rude they were. They made uniforms—many of them of coon skins—cartridge bags, and bags to be filled with sand used in fortifications. It might truthfully be said that the women were the commissary department of the War of the Revolution, and some few went into actual warfare. But there was no romance, no glamour, no beautiful uniforms, no conveniences, for these pioneer forebears had no one to go before and prepare the way for all of these!

# Editorially Speaking . . .

DEAR CONTRIBUTORS:

WITH October the work of the D. A. R. chapters gets well under way.

Your National Historical Magazine is anxious to forward chapter activities in every way possible. It is the continuing efforts of the chapter that keeps the spirit of the society in motion from administration to administration.

In our monthly department "News Items" we need 300 word stories of chapter happenings.

Can you send them to us? If so, see that they are typewritten, double spaced and on one side of the paper, only, please.

Be sure that they reach your Editor not later than the twentieth of each month in order to be published in the following month.

When State Conferences begin send 800 word write-ups of these meetings.

In these write-ups do not enlarge on the social side of the meetings. What our readers want to know is what happened at these gatherings vital to the society and its progress.

A great newspaper man once gave this recipe for good writing. "It is," he said, "to see a thing clearly and write it simply."

Such direct writing is what we need from our contributors, especially now our space is so limited because of news print shortage.

We also need contributors for our "Service and Defense Department." Items for this should not be more than 300 to 400 words ordinarily. They should deal with work by a chapter or member in the national service or in defense of our country.

The same rule as to dead lines and preparation of items applies to entries for this department as well.

Please, National Chairmen, remember that we can use material from you practically every month. Not more than 500 words!

We have had a fine response from the National Chairmen in this regard. It is inspiring to read of their plans and what they have accomplished already in work that, to many of them, is new.

With best wishes,

Faithfully your Editor,

ELISABETH ELLICOTT POE.

DEAR READERS:—

The many letters received praising the magazine and speaking particularly of the fact we are back on schedule are most gratifying.

It has not been easy to get all material in, proof read and the magazine mailed to you on time but it has been accomplished and we sincerely hope we can keep strictly to that schedule.

Now this never could have been done without the close co-operation and hard work of your Editor and the printers.

May I, at this time, speak particularly of the printers who have stood by us through these many, many years. Whether they were the lean years or the good ones, those printers stood shoulder to shoulder with us and made it possible for us to carry on.

Let us show them we like their work, we appreciate their helpfulness and the type of magazine they have always given us!

There is only one way in which we can do that and it is to increase our subscription list. Give more and more of our members the privilege of knowing for what our Society stands, of knowing more and more of what the Chapters are doing and what our National Officers do for us.

Give these members the privilege of reading the pages devoted to Parliamentary Procedure. Did you ever stop to think how much it would cost you to take a course in that study? A course carrying the amount of information you receive with one year's subscription to the magazine? And did you ever stop to think that each article written by the Parliamentarian pertains to the functioning of every one of our Chapters? And that these articles can take care of every problem of *your* Chapter?

It is truly a privilege to read those articles and all articles in our magazine, a privilege which never should be neglected by any member of this Society.

Yours most sincerely,

ISABELLE C. NASON,  
*National Chairman.*

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## OCTOBER

- 7—San Carlo Opera Company.
- 8—San Carlo Opera Company (Matinee and Night).
- 15—Christian Science Lecture.
- 16—Community War Fund.
- 17—Philadelphia Orchestra.
- 25—Alec Templeton.
- 28—Gay Nineties Revue.
- 29—Lawrence Tibbett.

## NOVEMBER

- 2—Navy School of Music.
- 5—Artur Rubenstein.
- 8—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 12—Ballet Theatre (Matinee and Night).
- 13—Ballet Theatre.
- 16—First Piano Quartet.
- 17—National Geographic Society.
- 19—Fritz Kreisler.
- 22—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 23—Jeanette MacDonald.
- 24—National Geographic Society.
- 26—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 28—Philadelphia Orchestra.
- 30—Dunninger.

## DECEMBER

- 1—National Geographic Society.
- 3—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 5—Rosario and Antonio.
- 8—National Geographic Society.
- 10—Vladimir Horowitz.
- 15—National Geographic Society.
- 17—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 20—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 22—National Geographic Society.
- 26—Philadelphia Orchestra.

1945

## JANUARY

- 4—Platoff's Cossacks.
- 5—National Geographic Society.
- 7—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 10—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 11—Boston Symphony Orchestra.
- 12—National Geographic Society.
- 14—James Melton—Eleanor Steber.
- 16—Draper and Adler.
- 19—National Geographic Society.
- 21—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 23—Martha Graham.

- 24—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 25—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 26—National Geographic Society.
- 28—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 30—Philadelphia Orchestra.

## FEBRUARY

- 2—National Geographic Society.
- 4—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 6—Jose Iturbi.
- 7—Monte Carlo Ballet Russe.
- 8—Monte Carlo Ballet Russe.
- 9—National Geographic Society.
- 11—Ezio Pinza.
- 13—Baltimore Symphony Orchestra.
- 14—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 15—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 16—National Geographic Society.
- 18—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 20—Philadelphia Orchestra.
- 22—George Washington University.
- 23—National Geographic Society.
- 25—Claudio Arrau.

## MARCH

- 2—National Geographic Society.
- 4—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 6—Don Cossack Male Chorus.
- 7—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 9—National Geographic Society.
- 10—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 11—Yehudi Menuhin.
- 13—Philadelphia Orchestra.
- 16—National Geographic Society.
- 18—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 23—National Geographic Society.
- 24—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 25—Bidu Sayao.
- 27—National Operatic Quartet.
- 28—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 29—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 30—National Geographic Society.

## APRIL

- 1—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 4—Alec Templeton.
- 6—National Geographic Society.
- 8—Robert Casadesu.
- 10—Philadelphia Orchestra.
- 22—Christian Science Lecture.

## MAY

- 30—George Washington University.

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